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H. J. RES. 355

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1954

Mr. HOPE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 501 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend
4 the Agricultural Act of 1949", approved July 12, 1951
5 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, is
6 further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause
7 “(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and
8 the Republic of Mexico)” and inserting in lieu thereof
9 “(pursuant to arrangements between the United States
10 and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort
11 has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach
12 agreement on such arrangements)”.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

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By Mr. HOPE

JANUARY 20, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 121

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Mr. HAYDEN (for himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. KUCHEL) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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By Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ANDERSON,
 Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr.
 KUCHEL.

JANUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 15, 1954
For actions of February 12, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 27

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....8	Foreign aid.....29	Reclamation.....5,21,24
Alaska statehood.....13	Housing.....22	Reorganization.....4,11
Coffee.....20	Labor, farm.....1,27	Reports.....6
C. G. C.....30	Legislative program.....8	Road authorizations.....2,23
Economic outlook.....12	Loans, farm.....26	St. Lawrence seaway.....7,17
Education, vocational.....19	Perishable surpluses.....18	Sassafras tea.....20
Electrification.....14	Personnel.....3,25	Surplus food.....18,29
Farm groups.....16	Postal rates.....10	Taxation.....27
Food program.....9	Prices, support.....15	Unemployment aid.....18
Food loans.....26	Public works.....28	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Mexican farm labor measure. Rep. Jones (Mo.) introduced and discussed bill on emergency feed and fertilizer loans. Rep. Sullivan introduced and discussed food-stamp plan bill. Reps. Harrison (Nebr.) and Hill introduced bills to use surplus commodities to improve foreign relations and Reps. Hill and Hoffman discussed bill.

HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 355, amending the act providing for Mexican farm labor in this country by striking out the parenthetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)". (H. Rept. 1199) (p. 1614).
2. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Rep. McGregor discussed his bill, H. R. 7818, authorizing appropriations for roads during fiscal years 1956 and 1957, and inserted a table comparing the road program now in effect with the program provided for under this bill (pp. 1599-1600).
3. PERSONNEL. Rep. Sikes spoke criticizing the Administration for not giving the "public concrete facts and figures on security risks and security firings" (p. 1601).
Rep. O'Hara inserted a Christian Science Monitor editorial questioning the statement of R. W. Scott McLeod (State Dept. Security and Personnel Administrator) to the effect that the American people are not interested in a breakdown of the 2,200 Federal employees separated as security risks (p. 1603).

4. REORGANIZATION. Received a budget estimate of \$1,831,909 from the President for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for the 1954 fiscal year (H. Doc. 322) (p. 1613).
5. RECLAMATION. Received a soil survey and land classification from the Interior Department on lands to be benefited in the Corning Canal area, Central Valley project, Calif. (p. 1613).
6. REPORTS. H. R. 6290, to discontinue certain reports now required by law, as reported (see Digest 23) would include the following reports of interest to this Department:
 - General: Annual report by each Federal agency on all claims of \$1,000 or less paid from agency funds under the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946.
 - Departmental: Annual report to Congress of the activities of, the expenditures by, and donations to the four regional research laboratories; annual report of all borrowers under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act against whom claims in excess of \$1000 have been compromised; a statement in the annual report with respect to the status of the Farm Tenant-Mortgage Insurance Fund; Annual report of the Secretary to the President accounting for all moneys received and expended by him and an annual report on research work being performed under contracts or cooperative agreements under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act.
 - Other: Report by the Comptroller General on Farm Credit Administration transactions under the agriculture marketing revolving fund, in violation of law; and an annual report by the Secretary of Commerce giving a breakdown of work and expenditures under the Federal-aid highways.
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Received a Md. Legislature memorial opposing this project (p. 1615).
8. ADJOURNED until Tues., Feb. 16 (p. 1613). The Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill is to be considered beginning Wed. (p. D141).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Stringfellow inserted the Secretary's speech "Quality Farmer" delivered at Tuskegee Institute, discussing present farm problems, and praising the work small farmers are doing to help themselves (pp. A1145-48).
 - Rep. Rhodes inserted a New Leader article evaluating the first year accomplishments of the Administration, including its farm program (pp. A1148-49).
10. POSTAL RATES. Rep. Price inserted a newspaper editorial opposing higher mail rates (pp. A1099-100).
11. ORGANIZATION. Rep. Keogh inserted a newspaper editorial praising the choice of Herbert Hoover and James Farley for the new commission on governmental organization (p. A1101).
12. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK. Rep. Bow inserted a newspaper article stating that former President Truman's economic adviser, Leon Keyserling, believes there will be no recession (p. A1102).
13. ALASKA. Extension of remarks by Rep. Price urging consideration of the Alaska statehood bill (pp. A1104).

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

FEBRUARY 12, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 355]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The purpose of this resolution is to authorize the Department of Labor to carry on its program of placing Mexican farmworkers in temporary agricultural jobs in the United States pending the negotiation of a new agreement with the Government of Mexico or, if after every practicable effort it is impossible to reach a new agreement, in the absence of such agreement. The resolution will do this by amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which title was approved July 12, 1951, and is popularly known as Public Law 78 of the 82d Congress. The legislation is made necessary at this time because a ruling of the Comptroller General prevents the use of funds heretofore appropriated for a unilateral program and all placement work has been halted pending enactment of new authority.

Mexican farmworkers have been coming into the United States for many years to obtain seasonal agricultural employment. Prior to 1948, those Mexican nationals who entered the United States legally for this purpose came in either under the provisions of the general immigration laws relating to the admission of aliens for temporary agricultural employment or under various emergency programs instituted during the period of World War II for the purpose of relieving the acute general labor shortage in the United States.

In 1948, the United States and the Republic of Mexico entered into an agreement contemplating the orderly admission of Mexican

nationals for temporary agricultural work in the United States and the placement of those nationals in such employment. This agreement proved to be less than satisfactory both to Mexico and to the United States. Mexico particularly was insistent that the Labor Department should assume more responsibility for Mexican nationals in this country pursuant to the program than the Department had authority to assume under existing United States law.

Accordingly, Public Law 78 was enacted in order to make possible an agreement more satisfactory to the Government of Mexico and to the United States and to make possible the implementation of such new agreement. Pursuant to that law and to the agreement with Mexico entered into in 1951, the Department of Labor undertook responsibilities toward the Mexican workers which included the enforcement of the worker's contract with his employer, the guaranteeing of wages due workers from their employers, and general supervision of the living and working conditions of these contract workers. Under its original terms, the authority of Public Law 78 expired December 31, 1953. Public Law 237, 83d Congress (August 8, 1953), extended the effective date of the act through 1955 in spite of some dissatisfaction with the program on the part of American employers and in spite of some disregard of specific provisions of the agreement by the Republic of Mexico. It was hoped and anticipated that an improved and more satisfactory agreement might be negotiated to replace the one then in effect, which was due to expire on December 31, 1953.

Since last September the United States Government has through its Ambassador at Mexico City and through other proper officials conducted what the State Department describes as a "most vigorous effort" to reach agreement on a new contract. The Department of Labor had indicated to the Department of State on September 9, 1953, six points in the agreement on which it was desired to bring about an improved understanding with the Government of Mexico. Five of these six points involved matters presumably covered satisfactorily by the 1951 agreement but on which the Government of Mexico had unilaterally taken action or imposed conditions not in accordance with that agreement.

In spite of the most earnest efforts of the representatives of our Government, the Government of Mexico did not indicate a willingness to negotiate with regard to any of the 6 points and, after a 15-day extension of the agreement to January 15, 1954, the agreement was permitted to lapse. Since that time, the highest officials of the American Government have continued to indicate to the Government of Mexico the willingness and desire on the part of the United States to continue negotiations and to reach a new and improved agreement.

It is the hope and the expectation of this committee that such an improved agreement will be negotiated and entered into between the two countries. It is the committee's belief which is strongly concurred in by the Department of State, that the passage of this legislation, enabling the Department of Labor to carry on the placement program in the absence of a formal agreement if it is impracticable to reach such agreement will substantially assist and strengthen our efforts to negotiate a new agreement.

It is impossible to consider this legislation properly without consideration also of the economic and geographic facts which make

some such legislation necessary. In the United States there are certain areas and certain agricultural crops requiring a high degree of hand labor which need agricultural labor in great volume at certain seasons of the year but little or no such labor at other times. These include not only fruit and vegetable crops but also cotton, sugar beets, and other general crops in areas so far from foreign labor sources that they can obtain seasonal labor only by means of an organized program such as this. In these areas and for these crops it is almost impossible, even in periods of general labor surplus in the United States, to obtain a sufficient number of American agricultural workers to meet the demand at peak seasons of the year. In some instances, climatic conditions add to the difficulty of obtaining American workers for this work.

Because of climatological factors, much of the area where this labor situation exists lies along the Mexican border. A large proportion of the fruits and vegetables produced in the United States come from the area within 200 miles of the Mexican border. Many of these crops require a very great amount of hand labor at certain seasons of the year. The wages paid for this type of agricultural labor are relatively high.

In geographic proximity but in economic dissimilarity there has existed a few miles away, across the Mexican border, through the years a surplus of labor able, willing, and eager to do the work that is needed to be done in the southern areas of the United States and for which there has chronically existed inadequate American labor. The economies and geography of the situation have proved to be irresistible. Mexico is the natural source of labor for the seasonal work in these areas and Mexican workers have come across the border, legally or illegally, to accept the attractive wages available in American fields and to do the work.

Reason clearly indicates that if a Mexican who wants to come to the United States for this employment can enter this country legally, with all the protection and benefits that a well-considered and well-administered employment program give him he will do so, rather than come in illegally and be deprived of the benefits of such a program and any rights or standing in American courts. If, because the program is not available or is not realistically geared to the requirements of employers or workers, the Mexican seeking employment finds it impossible or difficult to come in legally, many of them will find their own way across the long border between the United States and Mexico and get employment where they can, under whatever wages and working conditions they are able to obtain.

This economic-geographic situation has created a so-called wetback problem. The Mexican national who wades the shallow Rio Grande or crosses the almost unmarked border at another point is illegally in the United States. He is subject to deportation and criminal prosecution upon discovery; he has no status in American courts; and he is a ready victim for exploitation by an employer who may be so inclined.

The wetback problem exists because of geographic and economic realities. It will not be solved by closing our eyes to these realities, nor by the enactment of additional laws which can be enforced only by an army of border guards standing virtually shoulder to shoulder 24 hours a day, along a 2,300-mile border.

If this problem can be solved it is by providing a legal means for the Mexican national to enter the United States for temporary agricultural work, which is so practical and advantageous, both from his standpoint and that of the employer, that he will choose this method in preference to illegal entry.

The committee hopes that the agreement with Mexico can be improved and renewed. It is certain that the authority for our Department of Labor to carry on its placement program, even in the absence of such an agreement, is both necessary from the standpoint of United States agriculture, and desirable from the standpoint of helping to solve the deplorable wetback situation.

Public hearings extending over 5 days have been held by the committee on this resolution. At those hearings the farm organizations and the Department of Labor have appeared in strong support of the legislation. Letters from the Departments of State, Justice, and Agriculture also strongly supporting the legislation have been received by the committee and are appended hereto as part of this report.

Spokesmen for the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor appeared in opposition to the resolution. Most of 3 days of its hearing was devoted by the committee to the testimony of these opposition witnesses.

The committee found unconvincing the contention of the union spokesmen that the presence of unemployed industrial workers in urban centers at this time or of unemployed agricultural workers in areas far removed from those affected by this legislation at this slack season of agricultural employment, is any indication that American workers willing and able to do the agricultural labor involved in this program will be available for that purpose next summer when the peak demand for such labor is reached. Neither was the committee convinced that the Department of Labor has not done a relatively good job in administering the program under the previous agreement and will not do an even better job if that agreement can be improved and renewed.

From a memorandum of a Labor Department official engaged in this program provided to the committee staff, the committee quotes the following description of the manner in which the interim program authorized by this legislation is to be carried out:

The decision to allow the agreement to lapse was fully concurred in by the Justice and State Departments. The joint release of the three Departments pointed out that under the interim program the Mexican worker would continue to receive United States Government guaranties and that the interim contract contains substantially the same conditions as the contract under the 1951 agreement. The worker would continue to receive the prevailing wages. His transportation would be paid to and from the border if he fulfilled his contract. A more equitable subsistence provision was inserted in the contract. Employers would have to continue to supply lodging in accordance with prescribed standards. The employer would continue the guaranty in periods of employment. The employer is required to pay full cost of occupational insurance and nonoccupational insurance was made mandatory with the worker bearing the cost of such insurance. The worker was guaranteed the full protection of his rights under United States law.

The procedure for admittance of Mexican workers under the interim program was identical with slight exception to the procedure under the former agreement. The Mexican agricultural worker desiring to enter the United States must come in through a regular port of entry. He is transported from the port of entry to the reception center. At the reception center, the worker is interviewed by representatives of the United States Employment Service to determine if he is a bona fide agricultural worker and if he is qualified for a particular type of agriculture work.

If the worker is accepted as qualified by the United States Employment Service, he is referred to the United States Immigration Service for a general admissibility and security check. If the worker passes this screening, he is referred to the Public Health Service for a medical examination as a requirement of admissibility. The medical examination includes a chest X-ray. Under the agreement, the interview of the worker as to qualifications by the United States Employment Service, the general admissibility screening, a partial health examination was formerly given in Mexico. If the worker has successfully passed the three tests mentioned previously, he is then eligible for selection by an employer. The employer is free to select the workers he considers qualified and the worker is free to reject any offer of employment. When the worker is selected by an employer, he receives a standard contract and an I-100 card containing his photograph, and is legally admitted to the United States. Transportation is provided by the United States Employment Service, from funds provided by employers, from the port of entry to the reception center and from the reception center back to the port of entry. Workers rejected for any reason are transported by the United States Employment Service back to the port of entry for repatriation.

During the brief period of time the interim program was in operation, the administration of the program continued in the same way it operated under the agreement with a staff of fieldmen available to settle disputes and to insure the guaranties of the contract to the worker. The procedure for determination of need for Mexican workers is identical to the procedure for determination of need under the former agreement. The State must submit justification of need for an agricultural area which must be approved by the Secretary of Labor before workers may be imported into that area. The only justification of need is the inability to recruit and employ qualified American workers. Under the interim program, contracts of the Mexican workers may be canceled at the request of the Secretary of Labor at any time that sufficient American workers become available for jobs at which Mexican workers are employed.

Following are the letters from the Departments of State, Justice, and Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation and presenting additional details of the need for it.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 5, 1954.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. HOPE: Receipt is acknowledged of the verbal request of Mr. Francis M. LeMay, staff consultant of the House Committee on Agriculture, for a report on the views of the Department of State on House Joint Resolution 355, 83d Congress, 2d session.

The Department of State strongly favors the enactment of this joint resolution which would enable the Department of Labor to carry out its responsibilities under Public Law 78, as amended, pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, or in the absence of such arrangement if every practicable effort had been made to reach one.

Between the latter part of October 1953 and January 15, 1954, the Honorable Francis White, American Ambassador at Mexico City, conducted intensive negotiations with the Mexican Foreign Minister and other representatives of the Mexican Foreign Office for the purpose of obtaining an improved migrant labor agreement with Mexico to replace the unsatisfactory agreement of 1951, which expired on January 15, 1954. In spite of the most vigorous effort it was impossible to reach agreement on improvements which the United States felt essential if effective joint control over the migrant movement were to be achieved.

Under these circumstances the United States has taken the position that, with effective control a necessity, it would have a better chance of achieving this through its own action than through continuation of the old agreement. It is also felt that the likelihood of achieving a satisfactory agreement with Mexico will be improved if it can be shown that the United States is capable of exercising reasonably satisfactory controls by itself.

The United States has made it abundantly clear that it prefers to handle this problem jointly with Mexico. This continues to be our firm position and our sincere belief. However, this position does not justify adherence to the old agreement, which operated haltingly and which, although intended to apply to

the entire migratory movement from Mexico, in practice involved only about 200,000 persons while illegal entries ran well in excess of 1 million. The old agreement therefore protected neither the interests of the vast majority of the migrant laborers nor those of the United States.

The Department of State will continue its efforts to achieve an agreement responsive to the best interests of the various affected sectors of the United States economy and of our national security, as well as those of the Mexican worker. These efforts will be appreciably assisted by passage of the legislation under consideration.

Because of Mr. LeMay's request that this Department's views be made available by February 5, this report has not been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget, to which copies are being sent.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

FEBRUARY 4, 1954.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to the request of your committee for the views of the Department of Justice with respect to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

This joint resolution and two other identical joint resolutions (S. J. Res. 121; H. J. Res. 357) would amend the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which deal with arrangements for recruitment of Mexican workers to meet domestic shortages of agricultural labor, to authorize continuance of the program during any periods in which agreements between Mexico and the United States covering such arrangements may not be in effect.

It is the view of the Department that enactment of such legislation is of urgent importance to the efficient administration of the immigration laws of the United States, and to the needs of a substantial part of the agricultural economy of the western and southwestern United States.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119) and by Public Law 237, 83d Congress, August 8, 1953, authorizes the Secretary of Labor to operate until December 31, 1955, a comprehensive program for recruitment and employment of Mexican agricultural workers in the United States where there is a shortage of domestic labor to fulfill agricultural needs. That act conditions the operation of such a program, however, upon prior determination by the Secretary of Labor that sufficient qualified domestic workers are not available despite reasonable efforts to attract them, and that the employment of Mexican workers would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers similarly employed. The act moreover specifies that workers recruited under the program are to be admitted to the United States subject to the immigration laws for such time and under such conditions as may be specified by the Attorney General.

Most importantly, the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, relate the operation of this comprehensive program to the existence of prior arrangements between the United States and Mexico. This provision reflects the fact that the initial impetus for the enactment of this legislation was in terms of the implementation of the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951 entered into between the United States and Mexico.

The need which gave rise to the act, and to the execution of the agreement, stems from the shortage of domestic agricultural workers in the western and southwestern United States. This shortage has existed in a more or less acute stage for a number of years. At the same time, across the border in Mexico, there is a substantial surplus of Mexican agricultural workers, extremely anxious to secure the far higher wages and better working conditions offered for farm labor in the shortage areas in the United States.

The demand for labor in the United States, and the immediate availability of Mexican labor, led to demands for legal procedures for the importation of Mexican agricultural workers. Obviously, the large number of workers involved called for adequate governmental regulation, lest the wholesale importation of laborers serve as a screen for illegal entry of undesirables. At the same time, there was

need that the procedures for legal importation of workers be as streamlined as possible, for otherwise the seasonal needs of farmers would lead to their use of available illegal entrants rather than to resort to cumbersome and time-consuming legal methods which might produce workers too late for the immediate need.

The agreement with Mexico, and the terms of the act which authorized implementation of such an agreement, were calculated to improve the situation by providing a legal means for relieving domestic shortages through the recruitment screening, and admission of Mexican agricultural workers, under adequate guaranties against their exploitation and against any adverse effect on domestic laborers. Some of the provisions of that agreement, however, proved to be unduly cumbersome. Prior to the original date of its termination, intensive negotiations were undertaken by the American Ambassador to Mexico to amend and extend the original agreement, or to conclude a new agreement.

These negotiations have not as yet proved successful. As a temporary measure the 1951 agreement was extended until January 15, 1953, and since that time interim procedures embodying all of the safeguards provided by the law, have been devised to meet immediate needs.

In these negotiations, attempts were made on behalf of the United States to eliminate operational difficulties resulting from the insistence of the Government of Mexico that farmers employing Mexican laborers assume unreasonable contract obligations and guaranties, and that the recruiting of such laborers take place in the interior of Mexico, rather than in the border areas. These attempts were, however, substantially vitiated by the belief that the United States would be unable to carry out an adequate program unilaterally, without the agreement, and that for that reason this Government would be compelled to accept any terms which the Government of Mexico might see fit to impose.

It is of course true that the specialized procedures developed to meet this problem are in large part dependent upon the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. As noted, that act contemplated the existence of an agreement with Mexico, and makes no express provision for operations in the absence of such an agreement. There is no doubt that the authority and procedures of the general immigration laws might be invoked to meet this problem. The procedures of these laws, however, are not as apt for this special purpose as the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Their use would undoubtedly very considerably increase the cost and difficulty of handling this special problem of Mexican agricultural laborers.

It cannot be anticipated that the need of growers in the West and Southwest for an adequate supply of agricultural labor at seasonal peaks can be met in the near future without the use of Mexican laborers. Nor can it be reasonably expected that the desire of the Mexican agricultural workers generally for the wages and working conditions that prevail in the United States will disappear. Unless legal importation of agricultural workers from Mexico can be done in a manner sufficiently prompt and effective to make the employment of illegal entrants unprofitable for grower and laborer alike, the number of illegal entrants will increase; and with it will increase the already serious difficulties of the immigration authorities in the Mexican border area.

From the standpoint of administration of the immigration laws efficiently and without undue expense, it would be preferable if the special procedures available under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, might be continued without encountering serious question even though the earnest efforts of this Government to conclude a new agreement containing the necessary revisions are unsuccessful. The possibility that a question might be raised of the authority to continue this program unilaterally is a matter of serious concern, even though there may be no serious legal basis for such question. The full confidence of grower, laborer, and the general public in any such program is an indispensable condition for the effectiveness of that program. That confidence, of course, might well be seriously shaken by the existence of any such dispute.

It is accordingly important that the existence of that authority be established beyond the possibility of such a contention. With such authority, which would be provided by this legislation, it would appear to be entirely possible to arrive at a reasonable solution of the problem of illegal entry of Mexican farmworkers, with the cooperation of the Mexican Government if that cooperation can be reasonably secured, without it if that proves to be absolutely necessary.

Within 30 days there will be an upsurge of demand for laborers for spring planting. By that time, there must be a working program to regulate the importation of Mexican workers, or the number of illegal entrants attracted to the shortage areas will swamp enforcement of the immigration laws. The proposed amendment is therefore of particular urgency.

For these reasons, this Department urges the enactment of the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

In view of the urgency of your request, it has not been possible to secure the advice of the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this proposed legislation to the legislative program of the President.

Sincerely,

Deputy Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1954.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR Mr. HOPE: This is in reply to your request of February 3, 1954, for a report on House Joint Resolution 355, a joint resolution, "Amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico * * * by striking out the parenthetical clause '(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)'."

The Department of Agriculture in keeping with its overall agricultural responsibilities is vitally interested in assuring that adequate manpower is available to meet farm needs. It recognizes the loss of agricultural workers that has resulted from nonfarm job opportunities and that there is heavy reliance in some areas on foreign labor to supplement inadequate supplies of domestic workers. For years many workers from Mexico have been employed to meet seasonal labor demands especially in the Southwestern States. In 1951 this Department in testimony presented to the Agricultural Committees of the Congress recommended passage of Public Law 78 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) authorizing the Secretary of Labor to arrange for the importation of Mexican nationals for farmwork. In March 1953, it expressed its position as favoring the extension of this authority. We are generally familiar with the problems encountered in this program under international agreements with Mexico which have made continued operations difficult and in some instances uncertain. Many of these problems have not been resolved and the international agreement with Mexico was terminated on January 15, 1954. We understand that attempts are being made to negotiate a new agreement. However, in view of the continuing need for Mexican national workers, this Department recommends the passage of House Joint Resolution 355 which will assist in assuring a continuing supply of needed labor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the resolution are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF JULY 12, 1951, TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

TITLE V—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SEC. 501. For the purpose of assisting in such production of agricultural commodities and products as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary, by supplying agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico (pursuant to arrange-

ments between the United States and the Republic of Mexico **[D]** or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements), the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

* * * * *

(1) to recruit such workers (including any such workers who have resided in the United States for the preceding five years, or who are temporarily in the United States under legal entry);

(2) to establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing such workers while arrangements are being made for their employment in, or departure from, the continental United States;

(3) to provide transportation for such workers from recruitment centers outside the continental United States to such reception centers and transportation from such reception centers to such recruitment centers after termination of employment;

(4) to provide such workers with such subsistence, emergency medical care, and burial expenses (not exceeding \$150 burial expenses in any one case) as may be or become necessary during transportation authorized by paragraph (3) and while such workers are at reception centers;

(5) to assist such workers and employers in negotiating contracts for agricultural employment (such workers being free to accept or decline agricultural employment with any eligible employer and to choose the type of agricultural employment they desire, and eligible employers being free to offer agricultural employment to any workers of their choice not under contract to other employers);

(6) to guarantee the performance by employers of provisions of such contracts relating to the payment of wages or the furnishing of transportation;



Union Calendar No. 447

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. J. RES. 355

[Report No. 1199]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1954

Mr. HOPE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 501 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend
4 the Agricultural Act of 1949", approved July 12, 1951
5 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, is
6 further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause
7 "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and
8 the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu thereof
9 "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States

1 and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort
 2 has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach
 3 agreement on such arrangements) ”.

Union Calendar No. 447

83^d CONGRESS
 2^d Session

H. J. RES. 355

[Report No. 1199]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

By Mr. HOPE

JANUARY 20, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 18, 1954
For actions of February 17, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 30

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....7	Labor, farm.....13,34	Reclamation.....6
Butter.....2,21	standards.....39	Reorganization.....29
Cataloging.....5	Lands, grazing.....14	Reports.....5
Claims.....7	public.....41	Research.....28
Coffee.....12,19,23	transfer.....1,4,6	Retirement.....8
CCC.....7	Laws, public land.....41	Roads.....31
Dairy products....2,21,37	Loans, farm.....7,18,32	St Lawrence Seaway.....26,36
Economic situation.....18	Monopolies.....40	Soil conservation.....24
Education.....28	Personnel.....25,33	Statehood.....9
Electrification.....30,38	Prices, farm.....35	Surplus commodities.....21,22
Farm program.....17,24	support....2,3,16,21,37	Taxation.....4,8
F.H.A.....32	Property.....4	Transportation.....20
Foreign affairs.....19	Public works.....38	Treaties.....11,15,27
Forestry.....1,7,14	Organization.....10	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Mexican farm labor measure. Senate committee ordered reported forest grazing policies bill. House recommitteed public-for-private timberlands exchange bill. House received President's omnibus appropriation estimate. Rep. Poage spoke against flexible price supports. Rep. Hays criticized Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports. Reps. Javits and Kelly favored Secretary's reduction of butter price supports. Sen. Thye and Rep. Laird introduced, and Sen. Thye discussed, bills to limit price support reductions on dairy products.

HOUSE

1. FOREST LANDS. Recommitted by a roll call vote of 226 to 161 H.R. 4646, the public-for-private timberland transfer bill, upon a motion of Rep. Metcalf (pp. 1830-43, A1280, A1310-11).
2. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Javits stated that he hoped consumers would buy more butter as a result of the Secretary's action in reducing butter price supports, and urged consumer support of this action (p. 1827).
Rep. Hays claimed that the Secretary's reduction of dairy price supports would not help the consumer much but would be "another gift to the processor at the expense of the farmer" (p. 1827).
3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Poage spoke on the need for price supports for farmers and opposed the Secretary's flexible price support program, calling it the "Benson-Kline plan" (pp. 1844-46).
4. PROPERTY TRANSFER. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 5605, amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to provide that transfers of real property from certain Government

corporations to other Government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls (p. D160).

5. CATALOGING. The Government Operations Committee adopted the Eighth Intermediate Report of the Subcommittee on Military Operations "Federal Cataloging Program" (p. D160).
6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) H.R. 7057, to authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden Project, Wyo., and H.R. 7194, to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Ore. (p. D160).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an omnibus budget estimate for fiscal year 1954 (H. Doc. 330) (p. 1860). This estimate includes the following: for fighting forest fires, \$4,500,000; increase in CCC administrative-expense limitation, \$3,000,000; and an increase in limitation for emergency feed assistance from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 (this does not involve an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000 but instead provides a change in the distribution of funds available under the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund). estimate
Received from the President a budget/for payment of claims for damages, audited claims and judgments rendered against the U.S. (H. Doc. 329) (p. 1860).
8. TAXATION; RETIREMENT. The House Ways and Means Committee agreed to exclude from taxation retirement income up to \$1200. This exclusion is available to those over 65 receiving dividend, interest, pension, or annuity income and those under 65 who have retired under a public or private retirement plan. (p. D161).
9. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Rep. Price urged the signing of a discharge petition to bring H.R. 2982, the Alaska statehood bill, up for consideration (p. 1827).
10. ORGANIZATION. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress to prevent the Government from engaging in any business or enterprise except as specified in the constitution (p. 1861).
11. TREATIES. Received a petition requesting passage of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power (p. 1862).
12. COFFEE PRICES. Received a Baltimore legislature petition requesting an investigation of the high price of coffee (p. 1862).

SENATE

13. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 121, to authorize the Labor Department to carry on its program of placing Mexican farmworkers in temporary agricultural jobs in this country pending the negotiation of a new agreement with Mexico or, if after every practicable effort it is impossible to reach a new agreement, in the absence of such agreement (S. Rept. 985) (p. 1784).
14. FOREST GRAZING LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2548, to facilitate the administration, orderly use, improvement, and development of USDA grazing lands (p. D157).

CONTINUATION OF MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 121]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the resolution (S. J. Res. 121) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

Senate Joint Resolution 121 would simply permit continuation of the Mexican farm labor recruitment program authorized by title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, even though our negotiators have been unable to reach agreement with the Mexican Government. The committee amendments to the text and to the title simply supply the correct designation of the statute being amended. Reports from the Departments of Labor and Agriculture fully explaining the present situation and the need for amendment of the law are set out below:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 2, 1954.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in further response to your letter of January 21, 1954, requesting a report on Senate Joint Resolution 121, amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

The Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951, as amended, expired December 31, 1953, but was extended by mutual agreement to January 15, 1954. At the present time there is no agreement with Mexico, although it is the desire of our Government to secure an agreement governing the conditions of employment of Mexican agricultural workers employed seasonally in the United States.

During the past 2 years, operations under the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951 have become increasingly more difficult due to the actions taken by the

Mexican officials which have seriously interfered with the ability of the United States to obtain Mexican workers when they were most needed.

The basic purpose of the migrant labor agreement has been to provide an orderly program under which Mexican nationals can be employed in the United States under contracts setting forth the terms and conditions of employment. With the establishment of such a program, it was hoped that the use of illegal entrants would be substantially diminished. Because the migrant labor agreement was so restrictive, it has discouraged many employers and many workers from participation. The Departments of Labor, State, and Justice have therefore reached the conclusion that if employers now using illegal entrants are to be persuaded to employ workers under contract instead of illegal entrants, certain modifications in the agreement and in the work contract are imperative. We have been unable thus far to obtain Mexico's consent to the necessary modifications, although it is anticipated that negotiations will be continued in the near future.

Unless appropriate legislation is enacted to permit the continuation of an interim program to recruit Mexican workers the ability of the United States to obtain from Mexico a satisfactory agreement will be seriously impaired. Moreover, the present need for Mexican workers to plant and harvest crops is urgent.

Senate Joint Resolution 121 would provide the necessary legislation to enable the Department of Labor to continue the recruitment of Mexican workers until new arrangements can be made with Mexico.

For the foregoing reasons I strongly favor the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 121.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Yours very truly,

JAMES P. MITCHELL, *Secretary of Labor.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1954.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your request of recent date for a report on Senate Joint Resolution 121, a joint resolution amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico * * * by striking out the parenthetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)."

The Department of Agriculture in keeping with its overall agricultural responsibilities is vitally interested in assuring that adequate manpower is available to meet farm needs. It recognizes the loss of agricultural workers that has resulted from nonfarm job opportunities and that there is heavy reliance in some areas on foreign labor to supplement inadequate supplies of domestic workers. For years many workers from Mexico have been employed to meet seasonal labor demands especially in the Southwestern States. In 1951 this Department in testimony presented to the Agricultural Committees of the Congress recommended passage of Public Law 78 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) authorizing the Secretary of Labor to arrange for the importation of Mexican nationals for farmwork. In March 1953, it expressed its position as favoring the extension of this authority. We are generally familiar with the problems encountered in this program under international agreements with Mexico which have made continued operations difficult and in some instances uncertain. Many of these problems have not been resolved and the international agreement with Mexico was terminated on January 15, 1954. We understand that attempts are being made to negotiate a new agreement. However, in view of the continuing need for Mexican national workers, this Department recommends the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 121 which will assist in assuring a continuing supply of needed labor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

TITLE V—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SEC. 501. For the purpose of assisting in such production of agricultural commodities and products as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary, by supplying agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico (pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico **[D]** *or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements*), the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

(1) to recruit such workers (including any such workers who have resided in the United States for the preceding five years, or who are temporarily in the United States under legal entry);

(2) to establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing such workers while arrangements are being made for their employment in, or departure from, the continental United States;

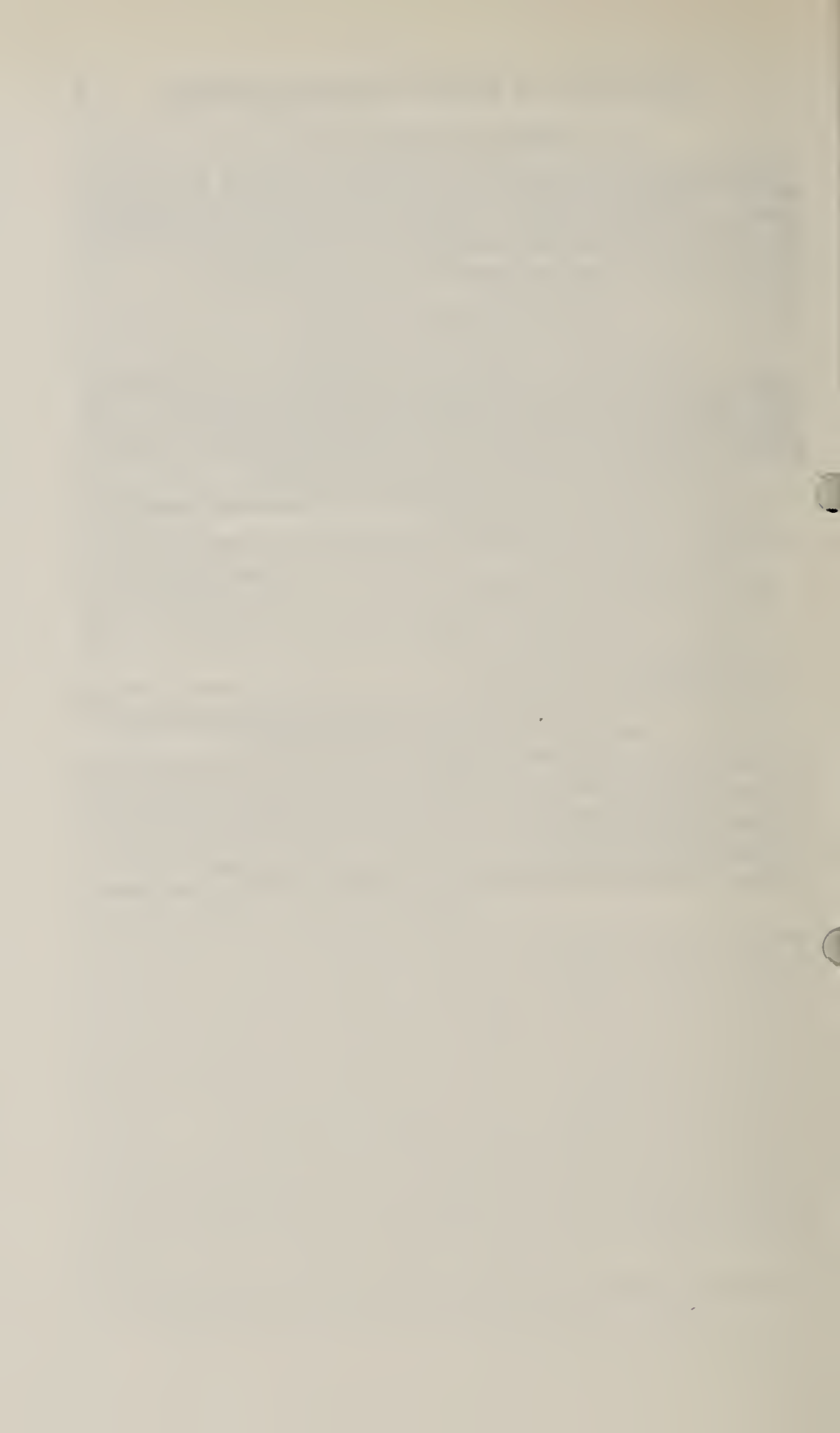
(3) to provide transportation for such workers from recruitment centers outside the continental United States to such reception centers and transportation from such reception centers to such recruitment centers after termination of employment;

(4) to provide such workers with such subsistence, emergency medical care, and burial expenses (not exceeding \$150 burial expenses in any one case) as may be or become necessary during transportation authorized by paragraph (3) and while such workers are at reception centers;

(5) to assist such workers and employers in negotiating contracts for agricultural employment (such workers being free to accept or decline agricultural employment with any eligible employer and to choose the type of agricultural employment they desire, and eligible employers being free to offer agricultural employment to any workers of their choice not under contract to other employers);

(6) to guarantee the performance by employers of provisions of such contracts relating to the payment of wages or the furnishing of transportation.





S. J. RES. 121

[Report No. 985]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Mr. HAYDEN (for himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. KUCHEL) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 501 of the ~~Act~~ entitled "~~An Act to amend the~~
4 ~~Agricultural Act of 1949~~", approved July 12, 1951 (65
5 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) *Agricultural Act of 1949,*
6 as amended is further amended by striking out the paren-
7 thetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the
8 United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting
9 in lieu thereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the

1 United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every
 2 practicable effort has been made by the United States to
 3 negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)".

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949."

Calendar No. 983

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

S. J. RES. 121

[Report No. 985]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

By Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ANDERSON,
 Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr.
 KUCHEL

JANUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 26, 1954
For actions of February 25, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 36

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....11	Foreign affairs	Price supports
Agricultural attaches..24	7,8,10,17,20	7,13,15,18,27,37,38
Appropriations....2,11,12	F.A.S.....24	Reclamation.....25,37
Coffee prices.....8	Grain.....15,28	Research.....37
Conservation.....37	Health.....9	Retirement.....5,21
Dairy industry.13,18,27,33	Labor, farm.....1,11,43	Roads.....30
Drought relief.....14	Legislative program.....11	St. Lawrence Seaway.....36
Electrification.....31,39	Loans, farm.....26	Sugar.....19
Famine relief.....20	Organization, exec....4,16	Taxation.....6,23
Farm machinery.....23	Personnel.....5,6,21,40	TVA.....35
Farm program.....29,37	Postal rates.....3	Trade, foreign.....7
Farm situation.....34	Potatoes.....32	Treaties.....17
Food, surplus....22,28,41	Poultry.....42	Veterans Benefits.....26
		Wool imports.....7

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to continue Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. House committees reported State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill and postal-rates increase bill. House Rules Committee cleared Mexican farm labor bill. Senate committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Gillette claimed grain-storage shortage. Rep. Whitten defended his personnel rider. Sen. Eastland introduced, and he and Sens. Aiken, Thye, Humphrey, and others discussed, bill to support dairy products at 90% until Apr. 1, 1955. Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed bill to increase mainland cane-sugar quotas. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to use surplus commodities to improve foreign relations. Rep. Rees introduced and discussed bill to carry out administration's personnel program.

HOUSE

1. **FARM LABOR.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program (p. 2165).
2. **STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 8067 (H. Rept. 1242)(p. 2206).
3. **POSTAL RATES.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6052, to readjust postal rates (H. Rept. 1252)(p. 2206).
4. **INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 8069, to continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from Mar. 1, 1954, to Mar. 1, 1955 (p. 2183).
5. **PERSONNEL.** Rep. Whitten defended his rider on promotions, etc. (pp. 2165-7). Rep. Poff recommended that civil-service retirement benefits be denied to persons convicted of certain crimes (pp. 2164-5).
6. **TAXATION.** In drafting a tax bill, the Ways and Means Committee agreed to a provision extending the right to levy on salaries, for tax-collection purposes, so that this right would apply to Government employees (p. D194).

7. WOOL IMPORTS. Reps. Hunter and Fisher recommended import fees on wool so as to protect the price-support program (pp. 2164, 2165).
8. COFFEE PRICES. Rep. Jackson claimed that coffee purchases from Guatemala benefit the Communists (pp. 2194-6).
9. HEALTH. Rep. Frances Bolton inserted and discussed her survey of health-facilities needs (pp. 2196-203).
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report, pursuant to H. Res. 113, on a study of international organizations (H. Rept. 1251)(p.2206).
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 1 (p. 2205). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck; Mon., Consent Calendar and Mexican farm labor bill; Tues. and following, State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill (p. 2192).

SENATE

12. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7996 (S. Rept. 1029)(p. 2110).
13. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Aiken inserted a Montgomery County, N. Y., Farm Bureau committee's statement favoring flexible price supports and outlining dairy problems (pp. 2109-10).
Sen. Hunt inserted telegrams opposing the reduction in dairy supports (pp. 2124-5).
14. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Hennings inserted a Missouri Bankers Association telegram to the Secretary urging the Department's aid in restoring Missouri pastures damaged by drought or a statement that such aid is not to be expected (p. 2110).
15. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Gillette claimed there is a grain-storage shortage and urged the Secretary to give highest priority to building 200 million bushels of additional storage space or the "farmers will face another year of acute shortage of storage space and disastrously low harvest-period prices" (pp. 2131-3).
16. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 8069, to continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations until Mar. 1, 1955 (pp. 2156-7).
17. TREATIES. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power (pp. 2126-31, 2133-4, 2138-55).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. 3015, by Sen. Eastland, to provide that the price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products thereof, shall be supported at 90% of parity until Apr. 1, 1955; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2111).
Remarks of author (pp. 2121-4).
19. SUGAR. S. 3019, to increase the quota on mainland cane sugar, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and others); to Finance Committee (p. 2111). Remarks of author (pp. 2113-4). Also H. R. 8072, by Rep. Boggs, and H. R. 8101, by Rep. Willis; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2207).
20. FAMINE RELIEF. S. 3020, by Sen. Humphrey, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve foreign relations; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2111). Remarks of author (pp. 2114-5).

House Calendar No. 149

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 450

[Report No. 1243]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1954

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of H. J. Res. 355, amending the
5 Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C.
6 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agri-
7 cultural workers from the Republic of Mexico. After general
8 debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution, and
9 shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided
10 and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority mem-
11 ber of the Committee on Agriculture, the joint resolution
12 shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At

1 the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for
2 amendment, the Committe shall rise and report the joint
3 resolution to the House with such amendments as may have
4 been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered
5 as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto
6 to final passage without intervening motion except one
7 motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 149

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. RES. 450

[Report No. 1243]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. J. Res.
355, amending the Act approved July 12,
1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as
amended, relating to the supplying of agri-
cultural workers from the Republic of
Mexico.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

FEBRUARY 25, 1954

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 2, 1954
For actions of March 1, 1954
33rd-2nd, No. 33

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....14,23	FHA.....11	Reclamation.....17
Agricultural Adjustment Act.....20	Foreign trade.....7	Road authorizations.....3
Appropriations.....11	Forestry.....3	St. Lawrence Waterway...21
Banking and Currency.....8	Grains.....21	Soil conservation.....14,23
C.C.C.....2	Insect control.....5	Storage facilities.....21
Dairy industry.....10,18,21	Loans, farms.....11	Surplus commodities 13,16,23
Economic report.....4	Organization, exec.....9	Tobacco.....15
Electrification.....12,24	Personnel.....6,19	Transportation.....16
Farm labor.....1	Postal rates.....22	TVA.....24
Farm program.....23	Prices, supports 2,4,10,18,20,21,23	

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Mexican farm labor bill. House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing power. House committee voted to report road authorizations bill. House received report of Joint Committee on Economic Report, recommending postponement of flexible price supports. Senate passed bill to continue Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Ready for President. Sen. Wiley spoke favoring 90% dairy price supports and opposing imports of surplus commodities. Sen. Hill introduced and discussed bill to use surplus commodities for unemployed. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to require ACP payments for diverted acreage. Reps. Andersen and Horan introduced, and Rep. Andersen discussed, bills to authorize CCC to pay transportation of donated surplus commodities. Sen. Clements introduced and discussed bill to increase penalty on excess tobacco.

HOUSE

- FARM LABOR.** Began debate on H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico (pp. 2302-13).
- COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7339, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000. The amendment strikes out the effective date of July 1, 1954, and makes the bill effective upon enactment. S. 2714, a companion bill, has been reported in the Senate. (H. Rept. 1258.) (pp. 2313, D209.)
- ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS.** The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8127, which includes appropriation authorizations for forest highways and forest roads and trails (p. D210). This is a revision of H. R. 7818.
- ECONOMIC REPORT.** Received the report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, which was submitted by the Committee on Feb. 26 after adjournment of the House (H. Rept. 1256)(p. 2313). The committee report recommends postponement of flexible price supports.

5. INSECT CONTROL. Rep. Willis recommended "an adequate sweetpotato weevil-control program and a continuation of the pink-bollworm control project" (pp. 2294-5).
6. PERSONNEL. Rep. Crosser spoke in favor of a Federal-employees pay raise (p. 2295).
7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Tollefson requested tariff increases for nuts, flowers, and other commodities (p. 2293).
8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Both Houses received from the President the report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; to House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Banking and Currency Committee (H. Doc. 338)(pp. 2259, 2291).

SENATE

9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8069, to continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from Mar. 1, 1954, to Mar. 1, 1955 (p. 2276). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley spoke favoring 90%-of-parity price supports for dairy products and opposing imports of "any commodity...of which we have a surplus in this country" (pp. 2272-5).
Sen. Langer inserted a constituent's letter criticizing the administration's price-support program, etc. (p. 2261).
11. FARM LOANS. Sen. Langer inserted a Nonpartisan League resolution favoring additional FHA appropriations in N. Dak. and requesting that the State be declared a disaster area (p. 2260).
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted an International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' local telegram stating that the Interior Department's proposed power policy "means almost certain destruction and bankruptcy to REA cooperatives" (p. 2261).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 3044, by Sen. Hill (for himself and others), to provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2262). Remarks of author (p. 2263).
14. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. S. 3049, by Sen. Humphrey, to require ACP payments for acreage diverted from crop production by acreage allotments; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2262). Remarks of author (pp. 2267-8).
15. TOBACCO MARKETING. S. 3050, by Sen. Clements (for himself and others), to increase the penalty rate on tobacco marketed in excess of acreage allotments from 40 percent of the previous year's average price to 50 percent of the previous year's average price; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2262). Remarks of author (p. 2268).
16. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8117, by Rep. Andersen, and H. R. 8118, by Rep. Horan, to authorize CCC to pay transportation costs in connection with donation of surplus commodities; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2313). Remarks of author (pp. 2291-2).
17. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8121, by Rep. Engle, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of

AUTHORIZING ADMISSION OF CITIZENS OF THAILAND AND BELGIUM TO UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES

The Clerk called the resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit within 1 year after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, 2 persons, citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., but the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of such instruction.

SEC. 2. Except as may be otherwise determined by the Secretary of the Army, the said persons shall, as a condition to receiving instruction under the provisions of this joint resolution, agree to be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation, as cadets at the United States Military Academy appointed from the United States, but they shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army by reason of their graduation from the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to subject the said persons to the provisions of section 1320 of the Revised Statutes or to section 3 of the act of June 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 304; 10 U. S. C. 1092c).

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit within 1 year after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, two persons, citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., but the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of such legislation.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to permit within 1 year after the enactment of this joint resolution, upon designation of the President of the United States, two persons, citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., but the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of such instruction.

"SEC. 3. Except as may be otherwise determined by the Secretary of the Army, in the case of persons attending the United States Military Academy, or the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of persons attending the United States Naval Academy, the said persons shall, as a condition to receiving instruction under the provisions of this joint resolution, agree to be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation, as cadets at the United States Military Academy or midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, appointed from the United States, but they shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army or the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy.

"SEC. 4. Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to subject the said persons to the provisions of section 1320 of the Revised Statutes or to section 3 of the act of June 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 304)."

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of California: On page 2, line 20, strike the last word of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the word "instruction."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7402) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of St. Joseph, Mich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey to the city of St. Joseph, Mich., upon payment by such city of \$3,300, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lot No. 112 in such city (being a portion of the property which was formerly known as the St. Joseph Light-house Reservation, Mich., and which was conditionally conveyed to such city by the Secretary of Commerce under the act of May 28, 1935), notwithstanding any conditions or limitations imposed by section 17 or section 36 of such act (49 Stat. 307, 311) or by the deed of conveyance issued thereunder.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "city," insert "for use as a parking lot."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY TO STATE OF INDIANA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 232) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain surplus real property situated in Marion County, Ind.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Indiana, upon the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth in section 2, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land (hereinafter referred to as Federal land) situated in Marion County, Ind., together with all fixtures and

improvements thereon. Such land, which is surplus to the requirements of the United States, comprises a part of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15 north, range 3 east, Marion County, Ind., known as Tent City, and is more particularly described as follows:

(1) Beginning at the southwest intersection of Wade Avenue with Main Street as shown on plat of Thurston Place Addition, said point being the northeast corner of the tract of land herein described, thence running south along the western right-of-way line of Main Street a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue; thence running in a westerly direction along the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue, a distance of four hundred and fifty-five and twenty-three one-hundredths feet to a point in the east right-of-way line of a fifteen-foot alley; thence running north along said east right-of-way line of said fifteen-foot alley a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue; thence along said south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue a distance of four hundred fifty-five and twenty-three one-hundredths feet to a place of beginning and containing four and seventy-eight one-hundredths acres of land more or less (tract 1);

(2) Beginning at the southeast intersection of Wade Avenue with Main Street as shown on plat of Thurston Place Addition, said point being the northwest corner of the tract of land herein described; thence running south along the eastern right-of-way line of Main Street a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue; thence running east along the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue, a distance of nine hundred twenty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet to a point in the west right-of-way line of Holt Road, thence running north along the west right-of-way line of Holt Road a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the south right-of-way of Wade Avenue, thence running west along the south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue a distance of nine hundred twenty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning and containing nine and seventy-three one-hundredths acres of land more or less (tract 2); and

(3) All the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all streets, highways, alleys, ways, and rights-of-way which may or do adjoin or abut the said land—the land described in this section is the same land that was acquired by the United States by deed dated December 7, 1942, recorded in the land records of Marion County, Ind., in volume 1103 at page 599, and shown as tracts 1 and 2 on the military real estate map of Stout Field, numbered 1627, approved July 6, 1945, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 2. The conveyance of the Federal land provided for in the first section shall be made upon the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth as follows:

(1) In time of war or of national emergency heretofore or hereafter declared by the President or the Congress, and upon the request of the Secretary of Defense to the State of Indiana, the United States shall have the right to the exclusive or nonexclusive use of all or any part of the Federal land, for the full period of such war or national emergency without cost to the United States. Upon the expiration of such war or national emergency the use of the Federal land shall cease in favor of the State of Indiana.

(2) In consideration of the conveyance of the Federal land, the State of Indiana shall agree not to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of certain land or improvements thereon (hereinafter referred to as State land) comprising Stout Field, situated in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, township 15

north, range 3 east, second principal meridian, Marion County, Ind., and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the center of section 17, township 15 north, range 3 east, second principal meridian, said point being the intersection of the center line of Minnesota Avenue and Holt Road; thence south along the north-south center line of section 17 and the center line of Holt Road three thousand four hundred ninety-three and fifty-nine one-hundredths feet to a point, said point being the intersection of the center line of Holt Road and Wade Street; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of Wade Street extended three thousand four hundred forty-five and eighty-nine one-hundredths feet to a point; thence in a northerly direction nine hundred thirty-two and thirteen one-hundredths feet to a point on the north line of Raymond Street extended, said point being two hundred nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet east of the east line of Denniston Street; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of Raymond Street extended two hundred nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet to a point in the east line of Denniston Street; thence north along the east line of Denniston Street one thousand one hundred sixty-five and twenty-one one-hundredths feet to a point; thence in an easterly direction along a line parallel to Lagrand Avenue eight hundred fifty-nine and thirty-one one-hundredths feet to a point on the east line of Roena Avenue; thence north along the east line of Roena Avenue one thousand four hundred ninety-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths feet to a point on the east-west center line of section 18; thence in an easterly direction along the east-west center line of sections 18 and 17, and the center of Minnesota Avenue two thousand seven hundred ninety-one and eight-tenths feet to a point of beginning; containing two hundred fifty-eight and ten one-hundredths acres, more or less; and being the same land under lease to the United States from 1942 to December 31, 1946, covered by lease contract numbered W2215-ENG-69, between the State of Indiana and the United States, executed April 7, 1942; shown as tract 4 on the military real-estate map of Stout Field, numbered 1627, approved July 6, 1945, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers.

(3) In time of war or of national emergency heretofore or hereafter declared by the President or the Congress, and upon the request of the Secretary of Defense to the State of Indiana, the United States shall have the right to the exclusive or nonexclusive use of all or any part of the State land for the full period of such war or national emergency without cost to the United States. Upon the expiration of such war or national emergency the use of the State land shall cease in favor of the State of Indiana.

(4) In the event that the State of Indiana shall at any time sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, or shall attempt to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, all or any part of the State or Federal land without the consent of the Secretary of Defense, all of the right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land shall revert to the United States without cost.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State of Indiana from granting leases of said lands and rights and easements therein and thereon without the consent of the Secretary of Defense providing any such leases, rights, and easements are made subject to the right of use thereof by the United States during war or national emergency.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 4, line 9, after the word "land", insert the words "and all improvements thereon."

Page 7, line 1, after the word "land", insert the words "including any improvements thereon."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This completes the bills on the Consent Calendar today.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 450 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 355, amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1463), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico. After general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-three Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 19]

Battle	Hillelson	Price
Bentsen	Holifield	Prouty
Bolling	Kearney	Radwan
Brownson	Kelley, Pa.	Richards
Buckley	Keogh	Riehlman
Byrne, Pa.	Kirwan	Rivers
Campbell	Kluczynski	Robeson, Va.
Chatham	Krueger	Robson, Ky.
Chelf	Lantaff	Roosevelt
Clardy	Lesinski	St. George
Corbett	Lipscomb	Scrivner
Coudert	McCarthy	Sheppard
Dawson, Ill.	McConnell	Short
Dingell	Merrill	Taylor
Dorn, S. C.	Morgan	Vursell
Durham	Moulder	Wainwright
Gamble	Osmers	Weichel
Gary	Patterson	Wharton
Gwinn	Pillion	
Hart	Powell	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 370 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 8069. An act to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HILLELSON (at the request of Mr. SHEEHAN), for today, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BENTLEY in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCHENCK and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MASON and to include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL to extend his remarks in the RECORD following the legislative program and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KILBURN and to include a letter.

Mrs. KEE in two instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin and to include an address.

Mr. YORTY in eight instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOLAND and to include resolutions.

Mr. ABERNETHY and to include an address by the Governor of Tennessee, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$255.

Mr. SIKES and to include an article.

Mr. MAGNUSON in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio.

Mr. HERLONG in 2 instances; to include in 1 an article, and in the other a speech delivered by Hugh G. Grant, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$191.25.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. EVINS.

Mr. HOLIFIELD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include an editorial from the New York Times relating to Hon. Carlos P. Romulo.

Mr. PELLY in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. UTT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REAMS and to include an editorial.

Mr. CROSSER to extend his remarks in the RECORD following the legislative program and include an address he delivered before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee.

Mr. ROONEY in two instances and to include newspaper article and editorials.

Mr. MCGREGOR and to include an editorial.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 8069. An act to amend the act of July 10, 1953, which created the Commission on Intergovernment Relations.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

[Mr. ALLEN of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that a great many Members are not familiar with the fact that there are at present high-level negotiations going on between the Mexican Government and our Government regarding Mexican labor coming across the border. I cannot understand why this particular resolution is called up today.

At this very hour a friendly nation—Mexico—is now trying to negotiate with United States representatives the very thing that this resolution seeks to accomplish. Before the Rules Committee last week it was revealed and admitted by one of the proponents of this legislation that you might term this bill a weapon with a little weight in it in order to try and pressure Mexico in the negotiations with our country regarding some of their so-called wetback farm labor. My definition of a weapon with a little weight is what is known as a blackjack.

I wonder if the Members of this House realize that last year over 580,000 illegal immigrants were sent back across the border, and most of those illegal immigrants were caused by this so-called wetback situation.

With the exception of maybe 5 States that are interested in this cheap labor, I would like to ask the Representatives of the 42 or 43 other States what they are going to say to their people about reports of unemployment which appeared in last week's papers? On February 25 of last week the Washington papers said there were 59 critical areas of unemployment in this Nation. Why should we let down the bars now to have legislation passed that will eventually this year mean thousands of workers from across the Rio Grande border coming into this country to take over jobs that millions of unemployed Americans are entitled to? Why this resolution is up here today I do not know, because

this dispatch from this morning's paper states:

The Mexican Embassy announced today that an agreement has been reached in Mexico City for provisional 6 weeks' extension of the terms under which farm workers from south of the border may accept jobs in the United States. The Embassy statement said that an understanding has been reached on almost all points under consideration on a continuing bilateral agreement.

If the agreement is signed this bill is absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I cannot yield at present; I will later if I have time.

Let me read from a February 25 newspaper article, and this article appeared in the Washington newspapers.

These groups promised to work to facilitate an agreement by their governments. They were the Asociacion Nacional de Cosecheros of Mexico and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Grange. The National Farmers Union was represented by its president, James Patton, at the Tuesday morning conference but did not participate in later meetings.

Allan B. Kline, AFBF president, is also president of the IFAP and presided at the sessions.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the farm organizations, the labor organizations are cooperating to bring about an agreement between our Government and Mexico on this labor question. The passage of this bill may jeopardize the success of these high-level negotiations.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Not right now.

The press this morning states that our Secretary of State today is down in South America with a very delicate and difficult international task to perform. I can almost read the headlines in South America tomorrow morning. They will say that our Congress passed a resolution in order to pressure the Mexican Government to sign a contract on an agreement that concerns their nationals.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield for a question.

Mr. COOLEY. I think my chairman was about to ask the gentleman whether he meant to say that the farm organizations were opposed to this resolution.

It is a fact that the farm organizations—the Grange and the Farm Bureau—submitted a very feeble and a very brief endorsement of this legislation when we were having hearings. But the gentleman is calling the attention of Members of the House to the fact that last week the big farm organizations had a 3-day meeting in Washington and everyone came out against it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. They came here and they met with the labor organizations of Mexico and came out against it.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I would like to read for the benefit of the Members of the House what Attorney General Brownell stated

in an interview held at San Francisco, and this is chronicled in the New York Times of August 17, 1953. Brownell stated at that time:

In San Francisco, as in San Diego, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley, Mr. Brownell said he had talked with scores of Californians intimately acquainted with the yearly "Invasion" of Mexican nationals.

"It develops from the conferences," he said, "that the problem is increasing. The number of wetbacks entering the country is at an all-time high. Rackets are developing in the importation of labor. It has all the earmarks of developing into a number one law enforcement problem, and it is going to take the coordinated efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials to combat this problem."

Now, I wish you would listen to this. It was only 2 years ago that the Congress knocked three-million-some-odd-thousand dollars out of an appropriation to give us sufficient protection at the border, to keep aliens from coming across the border unlawfully.

Here is what Attorney General Brownell said:

The Attorney General said that, in his opinion, congressional economies that cut the United States Border Patrol from 1,627 to about 1,100 members were penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Just 2 years ago this Congress committed that act.

The Attorney General went on to say:

For every dollar saved in that way, \$20 must be spent later in American law enforcement.

Let me tell you something more. In the city of Chicago the Immigration Department is having trouble with thousands and thousands of illegal immigrants who have infiltrated into Chicago by reason of this so-called cheap labor across our border.

Let me call your attention to what Mr. McBee, who is in charge of immigration out in California, said:

One smuggler, his men captured near El Paso broke down, confessed he was part of a nationwide ring headquartered in Chicago.

If they are headquartered in Chicago, they are headquartered in Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, New York, and other places.

Mr. McBee went on to say:

He named names, even told authorities of a restaurant on Chicago's South Halstead Street, in the city's Skid Row, where he delivered aliens for employment in industrial plants.

These aliens that are being admitted under this program are infiltrating into every industrial area in America. With 59 critical areas of unemployment in America today, I think it is about time to call a halt to this fiasco that goes on every year with regard to these wetbacks and cheap labor from across the border.

Mr. Speaker, February 7, 1954, the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, S. T. D., archbishop of San Antonio, Tex., member of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, sent the following telegram to Chairman CLIFFORD R. HOPE, of the House Agriculture Committee:

House Joint Resolution 355 is calculated further to embitter our relations with Mex-

ico. There are more than 2 million unemployed bread winners in our country today. There are thousands of unemployed Puerto Ricans in Chicago who are American citizens. In south Texas we have tens of thousands of Mexican Americans who will gladly work in agriculture for decent wages. When the Federal Government recruits illegal aliens for employment, it posts a reward for crime against the United States. We hope that Congress will not attempt to legalize lawlessness.

Similar protests were filed by the Federal Council of Churches and other civic and welfare groups, and also by the AFL and CIO, and Labor, railway labor is also opposed to this measure.

I also wish to include with my remarks the following telegram received by me from the State chairman of the American GI Forum of Texas:

DEL RIO, TEX., February 27, 1954.
Honorable Representative RAY MADDEN,
Democrat, Indiana,
House Office Building:

The American GI Forum of Texas, Mexican-American Veterans, and civic organization, dedicated to the betterment of the Southwest's 3 million Spanish-speaking citizens, highly praises your sincere and truthful stand on the proposed bracero resolution.

No one knows better about the welfare of our Texas farm laborers, the majority of whom are Americans of Mexican descent, than Archbishop Lucey, who has seen their poverty and squalor caused by the unfair and illegal competition of wetbacks and braceros, who provide a vast reservoir of cheap, and I mean cheap, farm labor for the greedy farming interests who have become rich overnight through use of alien labor.

We are thousands of voters, thousands of Americans who depend upon farm wages for our daily tortillas. We cannot be heard in our Congress because we do not have the money to send delegations to present our side. We hope you will help our people, many of whom in the thousands are unemployed.

Failure of the administration as well as Congress to adequately provide for border patrol and detention facilities is congressional and administration blessing to cheap-labor subsidy for southwestern farmers and ranchers, as well as utter disregard for Nation's security in allowing a wide-open border to exist.

Our Government should spend money in marshaling our own farm labor pool. Domestic farm labor needs employment and our retail business needs their farm dollars. It is high time Congress thought of our own workers and their welfare, and not favoring minority Southwest agricultural interests with cheap labor.

Border recruitment will not stop wetbacks. Denial of employment to wetbacks is solution. Wetback business has produced racks of employment agencies in illegal labor. Suggest Congress read our report, What Price Wetbacks.

CRISTOBAL ALDRETE,
State Chairman, American GI Forum
of Texas.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, before you can begin a discussion, quite often it is well to have a definition of terms. We have been using the term "wetback" here rather indiscriminately. To me a wetback is a Mexican national who comes into this country illegally, one who comes across the border without proper authorization by this Gov-

ernment and by its Immigration Service.

This bill does not deal with wetbacks except indirectly. The bill, if passed, will certainly have a very distinct effect upon keeping wetbacks from coming into the United States. These people come over here because there is work to be had. They want the work. No matter what anybody says about the unemployment situation in the East, the fact still remains that, according to the figures of the United States Employment Service, there are not enough agricultural workers in the States of Arizona and California. Any unemployed persons on those States are certainly given the opportunity to apply for these jobs. But they do not want this particular type of work. It is stoop labor; it is the type of worker who goes into the vegetable fields and pulls weeds and thins vegetables, pulls cotton, picks cotton. We just do not have that type of person available to do the work that is required, and it has been said by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, and it is true, that without some legislation of this type there will be a lot of crops in the great West that will not be harvested.

The people from Mexico who come into those States legally under this bill are known as braceros; they are not wetbacks. They are recruited by the United States Government and the Mexican Government under the present agreement with Mexico. They are brought into this country and they are given contracts with farmers providing for them to receive the prevailing wage, providing for their living conditions, even providing for insurance for them while they are here. They are well treated. This is not slave labor. These people get the prevailing wage which is paid in the area in which they are going to work for the type of work they do.

So, I just want to make this point very clear. This is not wetbacks we are dealing with. This bill has a twofold purpose: One is to provide for this type of labor to come into the United States, which is so badly needed, and the second one is by allowing these people to come in legally, to deter them from coming in illegally. This will help the United States border patrol to do its work rather than hinder it. Under this law it will become necessary, in the event we cannot make an agreement with Mexico, for the United States to recruit this Mexican labor at the border. But what happens if this becomes law? It does not mean that these Mexican workers will come over here with no protection whatsoever. It means rather that they will be recruited at the border. They will receive the same contracts they now receive under the present existing arrangement with Mexico. They will receive the prevailing wage, and all the other benefits which they are now getting. The only difference that this makes is that if we cannot perfect an agreement with Mexico we will then be able to recruit at the border instead of recruiting inside of Mexico, and we will be able to bring these people over to do this work which has to be done, and they will be very well treated.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Is it not a fact that we have had this program in operation a number of years and it has worked satisfactorily in the States where it has operated?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Yes. It was in effect in World War II; that is, this agreement was in effect, not in this particular form, during World War II, and in this form since 1948, and under this agreement it has worked out very well as the gentleman from Colorado has stated, and we have had a lot of these people come into the country. They have been well treated, and actually I think that the relationship between the United States and Mexico has been improved because of this contract's existence rather than hindered by it.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I want to compliment the gentleman on bringing out the fact that this legislation will help solve the wetback problem.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. It very definitely will.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Instead of aggravating it, it seeks to eliminate it.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is correct.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DONOVAN. Will the gentleman tell the House, if he has information, how many Mexican farm laborers have been brought into the United States annually during the last 3 years?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I think in response to the question of the gentleman, Mr. Siciliano of the Labor Department, stated that under this program there have been 200,000 brought in in the past year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The difficulty in getting the number of workers is that they go back and forth across the line. But the point I wanted to bring out was that no single worker could be brought in under this program, and I ask this as a question, if there were not a certification that there is no United States labor available.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is absolutely correct. The United States Employment Service has to certify that this labor is needed in a particular area before anybody can get any Mexican braceros. If there are American laborers available to do this particular type of work, then no Mexican can be brought into that particular area.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. In addition to the provision in the basic law itself it is well to point out that the contract which is signed provides that whenever the Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative determines that United

States workers are available to fill the job for which the worker has been contracted, this agreement may be terminated by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative. Is not that protection for the American laborers?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is correct. Even if the people are here under contract, if the labor situation changes so that there are American laborers available, then the Secretary may terminate the contract at any time and send the Mexican labor back.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DONOVAN. Has the gentleman given any thought to the question of the extent to which the absence of such Mexican labor would affect the farm surpluses of the United States?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. All I can say in answer to that is that if these people are not in my particular area we are going to have a lot of crops that are not going to be harvested. If the gentleman has anything against the farmers in my area, that is one thing.

Mr. DONOVAN. Perhaps I will have to ask that question of someone a little more familiar with the situation.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have found that if I ask a silly question, I quite often get a silly answer.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. PATTEN. May I answer the question of the gentleman from New York by saying that where we have these crops that have to be harvested, it does not make any difference whether there is unemployment in some other locality.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I trust the House will reject this rule. It certainly seems to me to be a most inopportune time to consider legislation which will have the effect of antagonizing a friendly nation, particularly in view of the fact that this friendly neighbor, after we have received his people, may refuse to take them back. Unless there is a bilateral agreement, there is no assurance that any of these people, once they have gotten into the United States, no matter how, will ever go back to Mexico. This bill places a premium on the ability to cross the border surreptitiously and hide. It gives to the skilled evader an opportunity to come to the United States and remain here. This is particularly serious in the case of people who are suffering from communicable diseases, who bring narcotics with them, who are felons, and who belong to Communist organizations. All protective measures of our immigration laws go out the window. After we get the people, it may well be that the Mexican Government will say, "You have given them a job, now you keep them. They are the kind

of people that we do not want back in Mexico." If a bilateral agreement, which I have supported on other occasions, is reached, then, of course, this very serious problem cannot arise. It seems to me we ought to wait until such time as it is determined whether or not the United States and Mexico can reach an agreement.

I call your attention to the language in this resolution—"after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements." What does that mean? Who passes on the question of whether or not "every practicable effort" has been made? I know that the adoption of this resolution will mean the termination of all attempts to reach an agreement and that our country will be flooded by thousands upon thousands of people who will never return to Mexico. We can certainly wait until it is determined what the outcome of these negotiations are before we act upon a matter which is as serious as this.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I had not expected to speak on the rule, but I cannot refrain from doing so because of the statements which were made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] with reference to the position of the farm organizations on this legislation. I hold in my hand a copy of the hearings on this legislation. In these hearings there appear the statements of Mr. Matt Triggs, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mr. John J. Riggle, representing the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, both of them not feebly—as stated by the gentleman from North Carolina—but strongly endorsing this legislation. Also in the hearings you will find a letter from Mr. Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, approving the legislation, and urging its passage.

In addition there are numerous telegrams, statements, and letters in the hearings from local and regional farm groups and organizations endorsing this measure. No farm organization appeared in opposition.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it strikes me that it is as brash and it is improvident to bring this rule up today. We say in effect to Mexico, "Treaty or no treaty, we are going to bring these wetbacks in." We just thumb our nose at Mexico. That is most rude and unpleasant. Our action in passing this bill will have improvident repercussions.

I wonder what Secretary of State Dulles is going to say to justify this kind of action when he meets with the South American and Central American delegates at Caracas in a few days.

Beyond that, I want to state that this bill ought to be called not a wetback bill but a "redback" bill. Colonel Habberton, Acting Commissioner of Immigra-

tion, said recently before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for State, Justice, and Commerce, as follows:

It was recently discovered that approximately 100 present and past members of the Communist Party had been crossing daily into the United States in the El Paso area; also that the number of present and ex-members of the Communist Party residing immediately across the border from El Paso number about 1,500, and it has been established that there exists active liaison between the Communist Party of Mexico and the Communist Party in the United States.

Such threat to national security should at least cause us to hesitate.

Here are some other results, according to Colonel Habberton:

Results of the mass movement of wetbacks across the border are unemployment of displaced domestic labor, depressed wage scales and living standards, and creation of serious crime, health, and sanitation problems. Complaints at these results and requests for remedial action come from all levels of population, and local governments. The aliens show a tendency to quit their former attitude of docility and to assume one of defiance, obstruction, and resistance. Farmers fear for the safety of their women and children in isolated farm homes when groups of aliens appear and demand food, where they formerly begged for it. Wetbacks are making heavy contributions to the local jails, public hospitals, and even relief rolls. Their depredations range from harvesting food crops at night for subsistence, to robbery and rape. The Los Angeles Police Department reports that their officers apprehended last year 4,503 aliens who were turned over to the Service for processing as illegal entrants, which figure does not include many wetbacks who were arrested for criminal offenses and prosecuted in the courts instead of being merely booked for this Service. One thriving farm community near Los Angeles reports 4 out of 5 of the defendants in its police court are wetbacks.

This is indeed a novel procedure. We give the green light for Mexican workers to come across, treaty or no treaty. I think Congress is being used as a cats-paw for the ranching, cotton, and fruit tycoons principally from Texas and California. We close the borders and ports in the North against possibility of subversives entering but along the Mexican border we deliberately leave the gates open. And now we do not even have the restraint of a treaty with Mexico. That country will say: "Since there is no treaty, we disavow responsibility for saboteurs entering the United States. We shall not take them back. They are your responsibility." Thus these Communists remain with us.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I wonder how this jibes with President Eisenhower's labor policy and our unemployment figures and how Governor Shivers feels about this. The Governor at his ranch is a notorious employer of illegal wetbacks at starvation wages. The present determined attempt of his Republican leadership to force this bill on us is passing strange.

Mr. CELLER. Certainly in view of our unemployment, especially farm-labor unemployment, and relief de-

mands, bringing in Mexican wetbacks, who will accept substandard wages, is, to say the least, most ill-advised. Why the Republican leadership does all this is, as you say, passing strange. The voters will remember next November. Assuredly President Eisenhower could not reconcile his desire for friendly neighbors and this attitude of thumbing our noses at Mexico. As to Governor Shivers, he must answer for himself. If he employs illegal wetbacks, I hope the voters of Texas will find out and put "finis" to his political career.

Why should we not wait and see whether an agreement can be reached with the sovereign State of Mexico before we take this most unusual step of holding a gun to Mexico's temple and saying, "Stand and deliver; you will give us what we want; we will take nothing else."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN].

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have their share of problems. But I am not an authority on their problems and I have never taken up the time of the House to try to impose on its membership what I believe to be the solution to their problems. But several of the Members from these States are representing themselves as experts on the problems of my district, in particular, the wetback problem. This is a most difficult problem and one that I have lived with all of my life on the border. It is a problem I know must be solved.

This legislation, although certainly not perfect, is a step in the direction of cutting down the number of wetbacks illegally entering our country. If we provide a simple, fair contract to farmers and employees alike there will be no incentive for the use of illegal labor. The labor contract provides a stable, legal force which will be available only in times of local labor shortages and will be returned to Mexico when sufficient local labor is available to take care of our harvest problems. Certainly, the farmer would be encouraged to use legal labor and would find it to his advantage to abstain from the employment of wetbacks which are subject to being picked up in the fields, and therefore, a most unreliable source of labor from his standpoint.

We have tried for many years to keep out illegal aliens by enforcement measures and have not been successful. The condition in Mexico is such that in some places we find men who are unable to support their families because of lack of employment. No enforcement official is going to be able to keep them from coming into this country where jobs are available at pay scales far above those of Mexico.

There has been much talk here of the need for a bilateral contract and in this I am in accord but for years we have had a contract which has been bilateral in name only because Mexico has virtually dictated its terms. They have taken advantage of labor shortages during peak harvest and our Government had had

to accept the terms as laid out by Mexico. If we are given the authority to take unilateral action in writing a contract for the protection of those who come legally into this country seeking employment then Mexico will be more amenable to entering into a bilateral contract which is fair to both countries.

It must be stressed that this legislation provides protection for local citizens who desire to do this type of labor. No man will be imported to do this labor unless the Secretary of Labor certifies that there is a labor shortage in the area. To protect local labor from having this measure used to cut their wages it also provides that these men should not be paid less than the prevailing wage.

Mexico has gone so far as to demand that these imported laborers be paid not a prevailing wage but a minimum wage and I do not believe that imported labor should be given rights that are not as yet afforded to our own citizens.

I hope that some of the people here who seem so concerned with Mexico will show the same concern toward citizens of these United States who are trying to protect its economy.

It is my conviction that much of the opposition in Mexico to this program stems from wealthy farmers in northern Mexico who resent seeing their labor paid the relatively high wages paid in this country in comparison to those they pay in Mexico.

It is quite true that in some sections of our country and in particular some categories of work we have a labor surplus. But I can cite a last week's newspaper article from my home town of McAllen, Tex., which shows farmers in that section have placed applications for hundreds of laborers with the Texas Employment Office guaranteeing a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour and that they had been unable to fill these applications with local citizens.

Frankly, I think it is fortunate that in the times of peak harvest we do not have sufficient local labor to gather the crops for if we did, these same citizens would be unemployed throughout the rest of year. From the standpoint of local citizens it is far better that they have year around employment and that labor be imported only during the peak harvest to be certain that the crops are not allowed to rot in the fields.

I assure you that if we are successful in working out a fair contract to the farmer and employee that the combination of the stable supply of labor resulting from it to take care of our peak harvest and the expected increase in appropriations for the border patrol will result in a great deal of progress in solving our wetback problem by cutting down the incentive for the employment of illegal aliens. Legal entrants will have the full protection of our laws whereas wetbacks are subject to exploitation with no legal remedy available.

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very clear from what has been said that if some of the Members had the time to read the hearings that were presented in support of this resolution many of the objections that have been raised would not have been raised.

A good example was the completely unfounded argument just advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. He said he is opposed to this resolution because thousands of Mexican nationals would be processed to work in this country and then the Mexican Government would probably not permit them to return to their homeland. If he had made an inquiry, or if he had read the hearings, he would never have made such an argument. On page 5 of the hearings Mr. Siciliano—Assistant Secretary of Labor Rocco C. Siciliano—stated:

It is against their constitution to try to prohibit the entry or exist of their people. That is what they maintain when we ask them to try to keep their wetbacks back.

They have raised the old argument about wetbacks, when any one who is interested in the facts can read the RECORD and know that this bill has no connection whatever with the wetback problem except that it would aid the immigration officials in dealing with them. It is easy to understand why any one who is in favor of freedom of wetback movement would be opposed to this resolution. It is easy to understand why those who do not want aliens who come across the border screened so as to better prevent Communists and subversives from coming in would be opposed to this legislation. Apparently the opponents do not want any control or any processing or any screening of those who enter from Mexico. I favor such screening and such processing and I am therefore naturally in favor of this resolution.

I assume the rule will be readily adopted, and I wish to address myself briefly to the merits of the pending resolution. It is of the utmost importance that it be promptly approved by the Congress.

If the urgency of this measure is fully understood I have no doubt of its prompt approval. Therefore, I shall discuss the facts, the background, and the necessity of this legislation. I first call attention to the fact that the resolution was reported by the Agriculture Committee, after exhaustive hearings, with but two dissenting votes.

It is strongly supported by the Department of State, by the Justice Department, by the Labor Department, and by the Department of Agriculture. It is endorsed by the American Farm Bureau, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Grange, and by scores of other farm and grower organizations.

I am sure the purpose of the legislation is understood. I shall briefly refer to that. Public Law 78 of the 82d Congress begins as follows:

SEC. 501. For the purpose of assisting in such production of agricultural commodities and products as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary, by supplying agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico (pursuant to arrangements between the United

States and the Republic of Mexico), the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

That law then spells out the general terms and conditions under which an international labor agreement can be negotiated and carried out with Mexico.

Public Law 78 does not expire until December 31, 1955. But the migrant labor agreements last but a year at a time. The last one expired on January 1, 1954. It was extended to January 15 by mutual agreement while negotiations for a new agreement were going on. But no new agreement was made and since January 15 there has been none. Following the expiration on January 15 this Government began unilateral processing of Mexican nationals who presented themselves at our border recruitment stations. Then the question arose concerning the authorization for money to be expended in pursuance of the special recruiting procedures set forth in Public Law 78. The Comptroller General on January 18 ruled that procedures contained in Public Law 78 could be used only when an international labor agreement with Mexico was in force and effect. The border recruitment stations were then promptly closed.

The purpose of House Resolution 355 is to amend Public Law 78 so as to permit the special recruiting procedures therein set forth to be usable regardless of whether an international agreement is or is not in effect. In other words, it would permit the use of the special procedures contained in that law in carrying out unilateral processing of Mexican farm workers who present themselves, legally, at border recruitment stations in the United States.

WOULD ALLEVIATE WETBACK PROBLEM

I repeat that in debating this legislation it must be kept in mind that this is not a wetback bill, except that its passage would alleviate the wetback problem by enabling Mexican farm workers to be processed and gain a legal status and thereby enjoy much more desirable wage guaranties and working conditions than they would have as illegal wetbacks. That arrangement would, of course, tend to deter the movement of wetbacks who cross the border and would reduce the number and enable our immigration officers to maintain better control over them. That view was expressed by the Department of Justice in its report to the Agriculture Committee. The Deputy Attorney General stated:

It is the view of the Department that enactment of such legislation is of urgent importance to the efficient administration of the immigration laws of the United States, and to the needs of a substantial part of the agricultural economy of the western and southwestern United States.

So this legislation has nothing to do with the wetback problem, as such, except that it would reduce the number of illegal entrants and better enable our immigration officials to cope with them.

NEGOTIATIONS BEEN HAMPERED BY MEXICO

Let me now give you a little of the background of our prior negotiations of labor agreements with Mexico and some of the perplexing difficulties that have arisen in the application. For 12 years we have had migrant labor agreements

with Mexico whereby Mexican workers come across and work in agriculture in areas found to be suffering from labor shortages. Throughout the history of the program these imported workers have not been permitted to work in a county or an area unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified that there is insufficient domestic help available and unless it is shown that diligent efforts have been made to recruit American workers elsewhere than in the immediate locality.

But for some reason or other in recent years it has become increasingly difficult to work out acceptable agreements with Mexico. During the past few years our friends in Mexico have engaged in delays, stalling tactics, bickerings over interpretations, and indulged in other tactics that have been almost intolerable at times. That fact was confirmed by Robert G. Goodwin, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, in his testimony, when he referred to tactics used by Mexican negotiators during proposed labor agreements. Mr. Goodwin stated:

We feel that we have reached agreement in the past at considerable cost to our own interests. The pattern that has been followed regularly on the part of Mexican officials is a delaying tactic until we get into a position where the labor is so desperately needed here that we have to agree to whatever conditions are put forth. You can take the experience, the history of the negotiations with Mexico each time that they have been conducted in the past, and the pattern has been exactly that. The reason we do not have an agreement this time is because we have taken a firm position against that, including a firm position against delays.

But since, as Mr. Goodwin indicated, many of these actions arose at times when, without such Mexican labor, millions of dollars worth of crops would rot in the fields without the use of that only source of labor, our Government and our employers have buckled under the extreme emergencies and demands of the occasion. As is often true with appeasement, it has seemed that yielding at one time on one issue simply served to encourage more unreasonable and almost unconscionable demands to be made subsequently.

The simple fact is that our Government has yielded, appeased, and given in to the point that a showdown became virtually inevitable as to the making of agreements and good faith respect for them after they are made. Our Government is to be commended for taking this forthright and proper stand, and this Congress should without equivocation support that realistic policy.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Since when has this country become so weak that we have to turn to other nations to tell us whom we are going to send out, what aliens we are going to admit, or what aliens we are going to send out?

Mr. FISHER. Oh, yes; the gentleman is so correct about that. To listen to some of the arguments that have been made against this measure you would think we are incapable of doing our own legislating on domestic legislation—and

this is a domestic issue, pure and simple. This deals with conditions under which we in this country will employ aliens from Mexico who enter this country legally, through regular ports of entry. It applies to them only after we have assumed sovereignty over them. As the able gentleman from New Mexico has so properly pointed out, we should be able to determine our own policies with regard to those we permit to come in and those we desire to send out.

Mr. Speaker, in order to fully understand the necessity for this legislation and to comprehend the problem from our Government's standpoint and the need for a showdown, it is important that we be apprised of some of the difficulties we have faced in the execution of the agreements in the past. Let me talk about that for a moment.

One development had to do with Mexico summarily closing the recruiting center at Monterrey, which was the only one within a reasonable distance of the border. Other centers were located several hundred miles deep in the interior of Mexico, very inconvenient to our people who found it necessary to go to them. Our Government protested the closing at Monterrey, but to no avail. It was closed by the unilateral action of the Mexican Government.

Now, that action by Mexico not only added to the inconvenience of American citizens but aggravated the problem of our border officials in controlling the entry of wetbacks. The reason for that is obvious. There are tens of thousands of unemployed, poverty-stricken people in northern Mexico, living in the proximity of the northern border. In order for them to come in legally they had to travel hundreds of miles into the interior of Mexico to the recruiting centers. If they went there they might or might not be accepted. So, faced with that dilemma, thousands of them, with hungry families to feed, evidently crossed the border and sought employment. It is obvious that the further into Mexico the recruiting centers are located, the more inaccessible they are to the Mexican workers in the border area, the more tempted they are to cross the border illegally. Therefore, our Government protested the closing at Monterrey, but, as I have said, to no avail.

Another development had to do with wages. Article 15 of the last migrant-labor agreement, which expired on January 15, provided:

The employer shall pay the Mexican worker not less than the prevailing wage rate paid to a domestic worker for similar work at the time the work was performed and in the manner paid within the area of employment, or at the rate prevalent in the work contract, whichever is higher. Determination of the prevailing wage rate shall be made by the Secretary of Labor.

Despite the provision in the agreement to the effect that wages paid to Mexican workers had to be the prevailing wage, determined by our Secretary of Labor, on May 8, 1953, the Mexican Government announced a scale of minimum wages for all workers contracted in the future. That was directly contrary to the international agreement, which I have quoted.

Here is the wording, a pertinent part of the announcement made in a note from the Mexican Government:

In view of the foregoing and based on the statistical data and salary graphs of the wages received in the year 1952 by the Mexican contract laborers, compared to the averages of the prevailing wages in those regions where American laborers are employed for the same agricultural task, the Government of Mexico has arrived at the following conclusions. First, every request from employers who wish to engage Mexican workers must be refused when the offered salary is lower than the minimum initial rates of \$2.75 for the first hand picking of 100 pounds of cotton, the minimum wage rates being proportionately adjusted for picking under different conditions as well as for other types of agricultural laborers, and, second, that as a general rule it is proper to establish for all agricultural regions which employ Mexican laborers an increase of the hourly wage fixing an initial minimum of not less than 65 cents for the States of the Southeast, of 75 cents for the Middle West, and of 60 cents for the Western States.

That quotation is from an official translation by the Foreign Office of the Mexican note. It is directly contrary to the international agreement.

Here is another one. Although the agreement contains no authorization for Mexico to fix the subsistence rate for the workers recruited on contract—that being determinable under the terms of the agreement by our Secretary of Labor—in Arkansas, western Texas, and New Mexico employers were coerced into paying a subsistence rate fixed by the Mexican consul as a condition of obtaining workers. These illegal demands had to be met or the employers were faced with great crop losses.

UNILATERAL BLACKLISTING

Another of those many developments had to do with blacklisting—unilateral blacklisting, of American employers or of areas or counties, by the Mexican Government, again directly contrary to the plain and unambiguous wording of the international agreement. Under that agreement if a complaint arose the exact procedure was set out whereby a joint hearing would be held before any blacklisting could take place. It did not outlaw blacklisting, but simply required a hearing before it could take place. But completely ignoring that agreement, Mexico engaged in repeated unilateral actions of summarily blacklisting counties, areas, and individuals, without any sort of hearing and without any warning whatever.

Another arbitrary and unauthorized interpretation of the agreement on the part of Mexico had to do with insurance. Here is the wording of a pertinent part of article 6 of the work contract on that subject:

No deduction shall be made from the Mexican worker's wages except as provided in this article. The employer may make the following deductions only: For insurance plans when authorized by the Mexican Government under an insurance plan covering nonoccupational injuries and diseases, when such plan has been approved by that Government.

It was developed during the hearings that for 2 years from August 1951 to June 1953 this provision was interpreted to be

permissive, rather than mandatory on the part of the employer. In June 1953, just 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement, and after a Mexican official from the Foreign Ministry had spent considerable time visiting employers and insurance companies on this side of the border, the Mexican Government suddenly announced that they construed article 6 to be mandatory and that employers were required to make the necessary deductions when authorized to do so by the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government did not stop there. Employers were told that they must take that insurance from certain companies selected by the Mexican Government, and no others. Mr. Goodwin told the committee:

There seems to be no logical basis for the manner in which these insurance companies were selected.

Mr. Goodwin went on to tell the committee that in some cases the rates of the approved companies were higher than those of companies not approved. Some of the unapproved companies with lower rates had been previously commended by the Mexican Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the fine service they had rendered to Mexican workers and the promptness with which they paid their claims.

Here, Mr. Speaker, was what appears to me to have been a rather highhanded solicitation of insurance for certain companies—only 2 or 3 of them—to the exclusion of all others. It was completely unilateral on the part of Mexico.

Another example can be cited of a demand made by a Mexican consul that employers in Dona Ana County, N. Mex., as a condition of extending the contracts of Mexican workers then and there employed, that they purchase and pay for life insurance for these workers. The agreement authorized no such requirement. And when the employer replied that there was no contractual obligation to pay for such life insurance, the employers were notified that they would be blacklisted because of their uncooperative attitude.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have dwelt at some length on the developments wherein the Mexican Government has, time after time, unilaterally and summarily made interpretations and demands under the migrant-labor agreements. From this I think you can readily understand what I meant when at the beginning of my statement I said a showdown with the Mexican Government became inevitable.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

I shall now refer to a few of the points of difference between the two governments which the negotiators could not agree upon. First, our negotiators very properly insisted that some concession be made by Mexico with respect to the location of the Mexican recruitment centers. Our representatives felt that at least some of the recruiting should be possible within a reasonable distance of the border. But Mexico made no concession.

Secondly, our Government insisted that Mexico's demand for a fixed, mini-

mum wage could not be granted because it is unauthorized under American law. But Mexico nevertheless persisted in that demand.

Another problem was that of subsistence allowance for the Mexico workers. After the unhappy experience some of our employers had been subjected to in respect to illegal and exorbitant demands from Mexican officials under the old agreement, it was very proper and indeed imperative that a detailed, spelled-out, precise agreement on that point be inserted. But Mexico would not yield on that point.

Another difference had to do with insurance. Our Government insisted on limiting the Mexican Government to approving the coverage desired for non-occupational insurance and the full cost paid by the worker. On this Mexico made no concession.

Still another difference had to do with worker responsibility. It is known from experience that about 15 or 20 percent of the braceros who are processed leave their jobs without cause. They are known as "skippers." This practice has resulted in considerable financial loss and inconvenience to the employers. Our negotiators very properly insisted that the employer be allowed to withhold several days of the workers' pay until he finished his contract. That would help deter the worker from violating his work agreement. But again our negotiators were rebuffed in that very reasonable suggestion.

BORDER RECRUITMENT NEEDED

After weeks and weeks of negotiations, from last October to January, not a single major concession was made by Mexico on these various points of disagreement. After January 15 our Government did a very proper thing: Processing centers were opened on this side of the border. Mexican nationals legally in this country were processed there until the program was closed down due to the Comptroller General's ruling. The passage of this resolution will enable that border recruiting to be resumed. It is hard to understand why there should be any objection to that. It has to do with a domestic problem—that of processing laborers who are legally in this country. To listen to some of the opponents of this legislation you would think these people are to be processed to work in Mexico and that we are therefore invading the jurisdiction of that country. This is an American problem. It does not deal with anything in Mexico. It does permit Mexican nationals to be processed—but only when they are legally in the United States as our guests and with our sovereignty extending over them while they are here.

CIO OPPOSES

It is true that the CIO and the AFL, or certain segments of those unions, have raised objections. But the CIO frankly announced through R. J. Thomas that it is opposed to any workers whatever coming over at this time, legally or illegally, agreement or no agreement. Apparently the CIO either does not know, or is not interested in, the fact that except for imported Mexican labor, Ameri-

can dinner tables would be denied thousands of tons of food.

UNILATERAL PROCESSING

It has been contended that this legislation is bad because it would permit unilateral processing—meaning processing of Mexican labor without consultation with Mexico. So what? This is our country, is it not? We have immigration laws which authorize unilateral processing of foreign labor. It is already the law without passing this measure. The Attorney General has pointed out that the general immigration laws might be invoked to meet this problem. But he says the specialized procedures contained in Public Law 78 are more desirable and their application would be much less expensive and more feasible than resort to the facets of our general immigration laws that apply to importation of farmworkers. Yes; the Attorney General has authority to process Mexican workers now, under existing immigration laws, and do so unilaterally. I have not heard that the existence of this law has disrupted international relations to any extent. Just who, Mr. Speaker, are we representing here today—the United States or Mexico?

Our Mexican friends, for whom I have great respect and admiration, are quite capable of looking after themselves. I have not heard of any Mexican congressmen objecting to the passage of laws in Mexico City which deal with domestic problems and which might not be to the liking of certain Americans. And I do not blame them a bit.

I do not recall that the United States was consulted when the Mexican Congress passed a law to expropriate property of great value owned by American oil companies a few years ago. I doubt that there was a single Mexican congressman who stood up and represented the United States on that occasion. And I do not blame him. That was Mexico's business. She acted in accord with her sovereign rights.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman or I sought employment down there in Mexico we would be employed under the Mexican law, would we not?

Mr. FISHER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. POAGE. And the United States would have absolutely nothing to do with terms and conditions or wages, would it?

Mr. FISHER. That is correct.

Mr. POAGE. And neither the gentleman nor I nor any other Member of the American Congress protested that action because we recognize that Mexico was a sovereign nation and it had the right to do as it pleased in its own territory.

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

What about the bill passed by the Mexican Congress a few years ago which expropriated valuable property owned by American oil companies? That was a unilateral action. It was directed primarily at American citizens. When that drastic measure was being considered not a single Mexican Congressman arose to represent the United States, and I do

not blame them one bit. Whether we agree with the wisdom and propriety of that action or not, the fact remains that it was an exercise of a right and a prerogative of a sovereign government, and I would defend them to the end in the right to exercise that right.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is about time that more people assume the responsibility of speaking for the American Government when we are dealing with domestic issues that affect our own sovereignty and our own country instead of spending so much of their time speaking here in behalf of foreign countries whose citizens, while guests in the United States, become the subject of regulation and control by laws which this American Congress seeks to enact.

Nor did any Mexican Congressman represent us when the Mexican Congress passed a law a few years ago which limits the right of American citizens to have gainful employment in Mexico. That comes under the head of Mexico's business. So far as I know, not a single Mexican Congressman represented us when a law was passed down there which prohibits a foreigner from purchasing real estate within 100 kilometers of the border, and limits and restricts the ownership of other property elsewhere in Mexico. Again, I do not blame the Mexican Congress. That was an action by a sovereign government, and even though many Americans were adversely affected, I certainly did not expect a Mexican Congressman to represent us. The Mexican Congressmen did what you or I would have done: They looked after their own country without regard to the incidental and adverse effect the action might have on Americans.

MEXICO ACTS UNILATERALLY

But if you are going to say that it is bad to do things unilaterally, let us take a leaf from Mexico's book on that score. What about Mexico unilaterally blacklisting our citizens and our counties and areas?

What about Mexico unilaterally setting minimum wages, directly contrary to the migrant labor agreement?

What about Mexico, contrary to the agreement, unilaterally and summarily, setting a subsistence allowance for Mexican workers above the amount previously arrived at in accordance with the agreement; and which, by the way, was determined by our Government to be exorbitant and unreasonable as well as illegal?

And what about Mexico unilaterally and summarily demanding that our employers purchase certain insurance for Mexican workers, to be taken with companies named by the Mexican Government? And remember this was contrary to the wording of the international agreement.

I could go on and on, but time is short. Again I ask: Who are we representing here today—Mexico or the United States? The Mexican people are good traders. They are sharp and crafty, and from their standpoint I say "Power to them." They have been having their way, pretty well, in these agreements for years. When they have agreed to something they did not like they just uni-

laterally and summarily interpreted it to fit their own desires. And they have been getting by with it. Now their hand has at last been called, and here today we can sustain our own Government in having all this "monkey business" on the part of Mexico cut out.

When our Mexican friends find they must do business with us on a different basis from what they have been, you will see a little different attitude. This resolution will vastly improve the chances for a new agreement to be arrived at. It will place our negotiators in a much better position. The fact is that in regard to these workers Mexico needs us as much or even more than we need the Mexican workers. And they know it. It means more than \$150 million a year of American money pumped into the economy of Mexico. And that is a lot of money anywhere, more particularly in Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, appeasement has been tried on other occasions between nations and has failed. As a general rule too much of it, whether between individuals or Nations, simply does not work very well. And we have a good example of it here.

Again, I ask what is there so wrong and evil about unilateral processing? It is our own business. We have been practicing it for years, and are doing so now, with respect to Canadian workers who come across by the thousands to work in our lumber camps of the north woods. It was practiced for decades by this Government along the Mexican border prior to a few years ago when this international agreement fad got into the picture. And it can and will work very well right now.

I am sure we all hope an acceptable international labor agreement can be negotiated with Mexico. One probably will be eventually, particularly if this resolution is enacted. But right now it is imperative that this amendment to Public Law 78 be passed. We are faced with an emergency in the Southwest. This is planting time. It is lambing time and shearing time on the ranches. It is harvesttime in many of the vegetable fields. And there is not even half enough labor available to meet the minimum requirements.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there is a very important principle involved in this simple joint resolution which is before us, or which I hope will be before us upon the adoption of the rule. This principle has very little to do with much of the subject of the debate as it has gone on in this last hour.

The principle involved is simply this: Shall we, the Government of the United States, continue to exercise jurisdiction over the entrance of foreigners, aliens, into our country? I do not think that this particular problem has ever actually been debated in the Halls of Congress before. I think it has always been taken for granted, Mr. Speaker, that the United States runs its own business with respect to who may be admitted inside our borders. A few years ago the Congress

passed a bill which gave to the Republic of Mexico the courtesy of joining with us in an agreement regarding the admission of people who would perform labor in this country under certain conditions. We extended the Government of Mexico the courtesy of making an agreement with us. It was purely that and nothing more. We were not bound in any way to have done it; it was not necessary that we do that, because people are entering our country under our laws right along without any such agreement. But we did make that arrangement in the statute enacted regarding this labor program. Now the Government of Mexico appears not to be willing to recognize this courtesy and to deal with us in a manner which would seem to our people to be reasonable and mutually satisfactory. I see nothing except a good, forthright American principle in the idea of passing this joint resolution, which simply says, "Unfortunately, if we cannot have a satisfactory arrangement with you, we must withdraw that courtesy."

Mr. Speaker, this resolution before us merely asserts the right of the United States to have control over the entrance of people into our country—nothing more.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, if this bill is passed here today, we will have an agreement with Mexico satisfactory to our authorities, and we will have that agreement before this bill gets to the President for signature. If we do not have this bill passed, we can have an agreement with Mexico only if we capitulate to the ever-growing demands of Mexico. If this bill is not passed and we do not have an agreement with Mexico, then the result will be that we will take a step backward to the prewar days when the wetbacks came over without any control, without any agreement, and without any regulations, and when the Mexican laborer was exploited, and through the exploitation of the Mexican our own labor was exploited. So, this bill is not only necessary; it is imperative that we pass it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will vote for this rule and let us present to the House the arguments for the necessity of this bill. We already have a law that permits these agreements, but Mexico is coming to realize that by that law we placed ourselves in a straitjacket where they can dictate the terms and we can agree or go without. We want to get along with our good neighbors, but for months now we have been unable to come to an agreement because our authorities do not have anything to bargain with, they do not have the alternative that this bill would give them. The sooner we take them out of their straitjackets, the sooner they can negotiate effectively.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is regretted that this legislation provoked such a controversy. We have been having it almost every year since the war, call it agricultural labor, braceros, wetbacks, or whatever it is. This bill should

have the support of every Member of this House. It is not a partisan bill, it is not a labor bill, but this bill is for the good of the United States, and everybody, I think, in America would support it if they understood it, except maybe a few farmers right along the border who are not concerned. They might just as well continue employing illegal Mexicans, but this is to make the employment of Mexican labor legal. We need them not only in Texas, Arizona, and California, but I would like to have the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] know that last year 27 States of the 48 employed Mexican labor, because we do not have stoop labor any more in the United States. We have to get it from some source, and of all those unemployed he referred to, you will not get one of them to pick cotton, potatoes, sugarbeets, or do the necessary menial jobs that these Mexicans are willing to do in coming over here and earning these Yankee dollars.

I hope the entire House will support this legislation despite the fact that there are a few farmers on the border who would be very happy to continue without legislation. This unilateral agreement that is proposed here will enable the Labor Department to enforce certain regulations that have been in force since 1948, legalizing these Mexicans rather than letting them come over illegally.

I was surprised that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] would repeat such a ridiculous statement as that about 1,200 Communists coming across at El Paso. He knew there was nothing to that. He is too smart a man to fall for that kind of baloney. An irresponsible man made that statement while he was acting as director of a service here. I am surprised the gentleman from New York would even use it in his talk, because it is so utterly ridiculous.

I am also surprised at the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I usually think he does a marvelous job on immigration affairs. But this bill merely makes it legal so the Department of Labor can continue to operate as it has been doing in the last several years in the legal process of handling these Mexicans rather than the illegal method of letting them come across and get work without being properly processed, which in turn might promote the entry of Communists and some of the other ill things it has been suggested might happen.

[Mr. LYLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish to do so may insert their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], who is unable to be here today, to insert his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the problem of the migratory farm worker remains the greatest social problem in the United States. Twice, during the 6 years I have been in Congress, the Congress has passed legislation establishing conditions under which agricultural workers might legally be imported from Mexico. The second of these acts is still in effect.

I have opposed this legislation each time that it has been presented to the House of Representatives; first, because of the inadequacies of the legislation; second, because it completely ignored the problem of the migratory worker who is a citizen of the United States; and third, because it did little or nothing to stop the flow of illegal workers crossing the border from Mexico. The legislation which we passed in the last session of Congress still has 2 years to run. What is proposed here today is a further weakening of an already inadequate piece of legislation. This legislation, and all similar legislation, should be rejected until such time as a reasonable effort is made to meet the problem of the migratory worker.

The international contracts previously agreed upon by our Government and that of Mexico have stipulated a minimum wage and included requirements regarding housing, health, unemployment, and death. No such safeguards are granted to American migratory workers. Citizens in the United States working in the same fields, or displaced by imported labor, do not have even a minimum of protection by social legislation. When I proposed last year that American citizens working in competition with imported labor on crops that are supported at 90 percent of parity or subsidized under the Sugar Act be paid at least 90 percent of the minimum wage, my proposal was rejected by the chairman of the committee handling the migratory labor bill on a point of order. It seems only fair that this provision should be written into law, so as to give at least a minimum of protection to American citizens competing in this labor market. As the system now works, the influx of both legal and illegal labor from Mexico into southern Texas sets up a chain reaction which results in the displacement of farm workers throughout the West and Southwest. For 3 or 4 months of the year these people have uncertain employment, and, in turn, themselves become migrants. The present situation, marked by disorder and neglect and, in some cases, by exploitation, verges on the scandalous.

Rather than pass this legislation, Congress should give attention to passing legislation to establish a Federal Committee for Migratory Labor as recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and should work with State legislatures, farmers associations, agriculture labor unions, and religious organizations, and other groups, preliminary to passing legislation to establish some order in the field of migratory farm labor.

(Mr. WIER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, this Mexican labor problem comes before us today under circumstances much worse than ever before when we were giving consideration to legislation to amend, clarify, and approve agreements that had been reached between our Government and the Government of Mexico regarding our use and conditions under which at least limited numbers of screened and approved Mexican agriculture workers would be permitted legal and limited entry into this country during the Southwest harvesting season.

Today the problem is at its worst for the reason that no agreement has been reached between the two Governments and, of course, can result in a terrible state of exploitation and illegal entry of a million of nothing more or less than what we have termed in the past as wetbacks. No method of screening them as safe risks, no check on them for return to their homeland, and with no contract to cover their pay, their care and housing, transportation and policing, what a mess it will create for everyone except the industrialized farm owner and grower who, of course, has always sought their cheap labor. Without a contract this Mexican labor will be used to drive down labor costs in our present surplus labor market.

Like myself, I am sure many of the Members have received a copy of the very graphic and enlightening book put out last summer by the Texas State Federation of Labor on this subject and problem. I read every page of it and surely if anyone has to live with this problem day in and day out the labor movement of Texas ought to be qualified to speak with a lot of knowledge and authority on the subject.

In addition to that, I have just read over again and refreshed my memory on the facts presented in the President's Commission Reports on Problems of Migrant Workers, which I am briefly cutting down and making a part of my remarks at this time:

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORTS PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

WASHINGTON.—For the first time an official United States Government commission has put on the record the discriminations, persecutions, and sufferings imposed on the migrant farm workers of America.

Almost everyone of these problems has been depicted and decried by the AFL National Farm Labor Union and the AFL but now they are verified and confirmed officially by President Truman's Commission on Migrant Farm Labor. Here are highlights from the Commission report:

LARGE GROWERS, UNITED STATES BLAMED

The report deals with the plight of 1 million migratory farm workers, of whom half are domestic migrants. The other half is made up of 400,000 illegal Mexican wetbacks (persons who cross the border by swimming or wading or just walking) and 100,000 Mexicans legally here under contract, and a small number of British West Indians and Puerto Ricans.

Some of the evils which the Commission says it found during its 8 months' investigation were pinned on the large industrial growers, many of whom deal with so-called contractor and crew leaders. These last-named bear no direct responsibility to the migratory workers.

The Commission, too, discovered an anomaly in the employment conditions of migra-

tory farm workers. Alien workers, such as those who come here from Mexico, for example, are, by intergovernmental treaty, guaranteed employment, minimum wages, workmen's compensation, medical care, housing, and sanitation standards. But domestic migrants not only have no protection through collective bargaining but employers refuse to accord to them the guarantees they extend to imported alien farm workers.

It was emphasized by the Commission that the problems under study were not primarily those of the poor little farmer, but were largely confined to conditions on about 125,000 farms which amount to 2 percent of the farms of the Nation and produce crops equal to approximately 7 percent of the value of all farm products.

IMPORTS NOT NEEDED

The conclusion that it is not necessary to import aliens in large numbers during the present emergency is supported broadly by this argument:

Estimated farm output for 1951 is 3.6 percent above 1949. If this additional output were to require an equal percentage increase in man-hours then we would need about 700 million additional hours to produce the 1951 output.

These additional man-hours could be supplied by the present domestic labor force, including farm family labor. If each worker put in 6½ more days per year. And, even at that, they would be working 3 days fewer per year than in 1945. The average hired farm worker who in 1949 was getting only 90 days of farm work—23 fewer than in wartime—would be willing, if given the opportunity, to contribute this amount and more.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ANNUAL EARNINGS

Comparing the hourly earnings of farm laborers and factory workers the commission reported that during 1910-14, the period designated by Congress as the base for the farm parity price system, farm wages were two-thirds of factory wages. Today they are a little more than one-third.

Actual average hourly earnings of farm workers in 1950 was 55 cents and those of factory workers \$1.45. In 1910-14 the comparable figures were 14 and 21 cents.

Notwithstanding prerequisites furnished by employers such as housing and transportation, the commission finds that farm workers' annual earnings, compared with the pay of factory workers are even worse than is suggested by relative wage rates because factory employees get more work than farm employees.

Whereas average cash earnings of factory workers in 1949 were \$2,600, average earnings for both migratory and nonmigratory farm workers were only slightly more than \$500.

BARGAINING NEEDED

The commission said it was convinced that balanced organization and effective collective bargaining would be of great assistance not only to farm workers but that it would also contribute to more orderly management of labor. Adoption of the system would, for instance, eliminate the labor contractor and middleman and the "sweatshop conditions that are frequently associated with them," the report said.

It was recommended that the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to cover employees on farms having a specified minimum employment.

UNITED STATES RELAXES VIGILANCE

The official vigilance during World War II that provided for temporary admission of alien farm workers was abandoned in the postwar years, the report points out.

Since then, responsible Government administrative agencies have ceased putting forth efforts to preserve national immigration policy, the report continues.

The Commission, in fact, found that the importation of alien farm workers since the

war had been on a larger scale than during the war.

The result is that temporary foreign laborers have come to furnish "the very competition to American labor that it is the purpose of the immigration law to prevent."

PHONY SHORTAGE CERTIFIED

The report describes what the Commission considers the inadequacies in the method of ascertaining whether a farm labor shortage exists.

The farmers, it was pointed out, meet at the beginning of the season and decide unilaterally what the prevailing wage is to be. The rate is usually low before the season begins, and so, the report finds, it is possible that insufficient domestic labor is attracted. Therefore a "labor shortage" can be said to exist "at that price."

Since foreign workers cannot be imported until the United States Employment Service certifies that a shortage exists, this apparent lack of applicants becomes the basis for the necessary certification.

To safeguard the interests of domestic farm labor and to avoid, so far as possible, discrimination that favors imported alien contract labor, the Commission proposes that "no certification of shortage of domestic labor should be made unless and until continental domestic labor has been offered the same terms and conditions of employment as are offered to foreign workers."

NO WORKER SPOKESMEN

The Farm Placement Division in the United States Employment Service, according to the Commission, is more successful in winning the confidence and cooperation of employers than of the migratory workers.

"This seems to be due to the fact that in practice the service places greater emphasis on its function as a recruiting agency for farm employers than it does on the equally important function of a work-finding agency for the migratory farm laborers," the Commission points out.

These practices "have convinced the Commission that the employment service conceives its functions as rather narrow and limited. Moreover its activities are marked by a certain oneness in favor of corraling supplies of migratory farm workers to meet growers' labor demand regardless of the effect on the workers."

The general attitude of the Farm Placement Division which impressed the Commission as "one-sided" was that although Congress, in establishing the United States Employment Service, provided for a Federal Advisory Council representing workers, employers and the public, the Farm Placement Service (a part of the Federal Employment Service) has disregarded this tripartite principle. Instead, it has organized and depended for advice on a Special Farm Labor Committee, composed wholly of farm employers and their representatives.

WETBACKS AND THEIR GREEDY EMPLOYERS A DISGRACE TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, they sneak across the Rio Grande from Mexico, aided and abetted by large farmers, ranchers, and growers associations, to work for starvation wages.

That is why they are called wetbacks.

It is easy for thousands of them to slip through the long boundary between the Mexico and the United States because our border patrol is kept at skeleton strength with the connivance of agricultural employers in the United States who want to fatten themselves by exploiting cheap labor.

The tragedy and the treason of this situation is that it is being encouraged by every devious practice at a time when unemployment is mounting among our people. There is no need whatsoever for

imported farm help, when there is a growing surplus of American labor.

Those who encourage this modern slavery in the Southwest wrap themselves in the American flag whenever there is a bill to liberalize immigration from Europe that would bring skilled refugees to our country. They shout about the dangers of communism when we are trying to provide sanctuary for a few more of communism's victims. But they flout every consideration of security when they smell the profits that will accrue to themselves by opening the borders to migrant Mexican workers. They ignore the warning by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service that more than 100 Communists a day are coming in through our back door. Our whole security setup becomes a farce when the precautions we exercise along the Canadian border, and at all west coast, east coast, and gulf ports, are abandoned along the 2,000-mile Mexican border, because special interests here put selfishness above patriotism.

It is to the credit of the Mexican Government and evidence of its concern for the welfare of its own nationals that it wants to engage in joint supervision of this problem. There was such an agreement, but it expired on January 15, 1954. Mexico will not renew this pact unless it contains minimum guaranties covering wages and conditions of work.

Meanwhile, irresponsible farmers, ranchers, and growers—and there is a growing suspicion of collusion between them and the United States Government—have been recruiting wetbacks legally and illegally to reap "grapes of wrath" all over again.

The shameful conditions under which these migrant laborers live endanger the public health, undermine educational standards, lower the level of economic activity, and provoke social tensions. The wages paid them by their slave masters in the United States degrade them to an animal-like status. This is a threat to farmers and ranchers in other parts of the United States who pay legitimate wages. As these migrant wetbacks spread through the country, they are used by other exploiters to wreck our own labor standards. And the minimum-wage law becomes a travesty on economic justice.

Under these conditions, more people are apt to wonder whether the Communists or these greedy employers are doing more to sabotage the confidence of Americans in their Government.

The scope of the problem, in numbers alone, is revealed by the Government's admission that there were about 500,000 apprehensions of illegal entrants in 1952 as against 839,000 in 1953.

From these figures it is safe to assume that the number of those who were not apprehended is large. This invasion could not be successful without a conspiracy to evade the laws of the United States.

It is apparent, therefore, that we must crack down—and hard—on those Americans responsible for this deplorable condition.

The present bill would enable the Department of Labor to handle this problem in a unilateral manner, which would

be an arrogant attitude, tending to break down the good-neighbor policy between the United States and her friends to the south of us who are rightfully sensitive on this point.

I do not claim that the Mexican Government is without fault on this issue.

Behind the whole question of negotiations between the two governments, and disagreement as to terms, is the much larger and more difficult problem that has never been resolved.

The bootleg traffic in wetbacks is a practice that will not be tolerated by American public opinion. It is an affront to human dignity and a menace to our labor standards.

You can never validate a continuing injustice no matter how you disguise it.

Unilateral recruitment of Mexican farm labor is un-American to begin with.

Furthermore, it is an insult to our unemployed, and to the absence of any constructive help for them.

House Joint Resolution 355 is a mask that fails to conceal the exploitation of human misery. All the rationalizing in the world cannot conceal the ugly facts.

The reputation of the United States should not be sullied by this type of legislation.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to include two telegrams in his remarks on the rule.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I am for this legislation and I hope this rule is adopted. The importation of Mexican nationals for agricultural work in this country has worked out very successfully for a number of years. This type of labor is absolutely essential to the beet-sugar industry in Colorado and other States where sugar beets are raised. I understand that about 3,000 of these nationals were employed in Colorado last year to harvest our crops. While this number is small as compared to the total number imported, this labor is a very important element of our economy. Without this labor, it would be impossible to harvest certain crops.

I am, of course, very anxious to use local labor wherever possible. This resolution provides that the nationals cannot be used where local labor is available. No one has any intention of taking any work away from citizens of this country. However, it has been demonstrated year after year that this type of labor is not available in the United States.

I feel that it is essential to the economy of our Nation that this legislation be passed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I trust that we may proceed to the adoption of this rule and the adoption of the legislation which will be before us pursuant to the rule. My understanding is that the great Committee on Agriculture by almost a unanimous vote has brought this matter to us for our consideration on the floor of the House. Before I talk about the merits involved here, I want to say I do not know whether or not I

understood correctly what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] said. If I understood him, he was at least trying to create the impression that the great President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was for this legislation as a result of some social visit which he made with Governor Shivers, of Texas. We have heard a few things around here lately about name calling, but I want to say I resent that sort of implication and there certainly should be no one in this Chamber who would take any stock whatsoever in such a statement. Now, let us not get all mixed up about illegal wetbacks, a name applied supposedly to people wading across the Rio Grande River. I have seen the Rio Grande River a few times, and I do not know whether you could get wet in it or not. But at any rate they walk across illegally. Here we are dealing with the question of legal admission to this country. In order that there be no question about it, and apparently much of this opposition is centered around some sort of contention that the Department of State and the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice do not want this legislation or that the administration does not want it, let me set your minds at rest about that because I can assure you that this legislation would not be here before us today if such were the case. On the contrary, this legislation is desired. It is desired because it is in the national interest and those people having primary charge of the conduct of our foreign affairs as well as the conduct of our affairs here at home favor this legislation and want it to be brought to enactment.

As some of you may have read in the papers, we have certain Monday morning meetings in the city, and as recently as this morning this matter was again discussed. So I say to you, set your minds at rest about that.

Referring again to wetbacks, this is no wetback bill. Somebody said something about stopping the illegal entries at the Mexican border. I just want to say, if some of you will follow certain leadership operations that might be exerted here, we will begin to do something about it. That is one thing that is not involved here unless it can be fairly said that by the adoption of this legislation, which will provide for the legal entry of people needed here, we will avoid, at least in some measure, the problems incident to the wetbacks coming into this country. As a matter of fact, there are about 40,000 of these Mexican workers now in the western part of the country, and if they have to leave it will create a vacuum which will persuade more wetbacks to come in here to meet the situation. Furthermore, some of the gentlemen, who have such a great solicitude for labor in this country, should consider that if these crops are not harvested, then the workers in the sheds, and so forth, will not have jobs, because they will not have anything to work on. Whatever there is in that, I hope they will consider it.

As a matter of fact, my information is that it costs the producers in this country more to hire these Mexican laborers than the prevailing local scale; but you

cannot find local people to do the work.

It has otherwise been urged here that what we need is an agreement with Mexico. I concur in that. That is what we want—an agreement. We have been trying to work one out for months and months and months. I am not so certain but what the fact that this resolution has been reported and that action on it is imminent has brought us to the point where, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] pointed out in the paper, it now looks as if an agreement will be worked out. That is what we want. No one disagrees with that. But the question then arises, How best do you get the agreement? I will tell you that one way not to get an agreement is to defeat this rule and this proposed legislation, because just as surely as you do, you are not going to get any agreement, unless it is one that perhaps would ask us to do so much that we would not want to enter into it. That is not the sort of thing that should be talked about here too much, because I realize that we have to maintain friendly relations with everybody.

Do you not have confidence in the people in the executive branch of the Government, who have the primary responsibility for maintaining those relations? I think I can assure you on the best authority that if there were anything destructive or bad to come from the adoption of this resolution, the people in charge would have said so and I would not be here urging its adoption. But because that is not the situation, I am here urging its adoption.

Reference has been made to the farm organizations wanting an agreement. Of course they want an agreement. Everybody, as I said, wants an agreement. But there again, the fundamental thing is how best are we going to get an agreement? I would hazard a little guess. Let us pass this resolution here today. I trust that some of the Members in opposition to it will be willing to proceed and debate the matter and get a vote on it so that we do not have to call the roll too many times, because we have lots of work to do, and this is one thing we are going to have to conclude because it is a part of the program and needs to be done.

If we can, let us get up to the vote and approach it on its merits and as a starter. I believe you will find these negotiations will be proceeding quite expeditiously and that very shortly we can look for an agreement that will be satisfactory to the Mexican Government and satisfactory to the Government of the United States and will help out in this critical situation which confronts us. I do not know whether any of these people will come to my State of Indiana or not, but it does not make any difference. Here is a proposition that has been urged at the hearings. We have been acting on it for years, going about the same thing, so why not proceed toward action and get on with other business before us.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty-three Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the resolution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1308. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the quarterly report on borrowing authority for the quarter ending September 30, 1953, pursuant to section 304 (b) of the Defense Production Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1309. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1310. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Third Annual Report by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics on Operations, pursuant to Public Law 867, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1311. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend subdivision (a) of section 66, 'Unclaimed moneys' of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and to repeal subdivision (b) of section 66 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1312. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend subdivision (b) of section 14, 'Discharges, when granted,' of the Bankruptcy Act as amended and subdivision (b) of section 58, 'Notices' of the Bankruptcy Act as amended"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1313. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report presenting a plan for a single-purpose irrigation development in the basin of the Pecan

Bayou, a tributary of the Colorado River of Texas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1314. A letter from the Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Tenth Annual Report of the Operation of the Fort Peck project for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 8 (c) of the Fort Peck Project Act of May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403); to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of February 25, 1954, the following report was filed on February 26, 1954:

Mr. WOLCOTT: Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Report pursuant to section 5 (a) of Public Law 304 (79th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 1256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted March 1, 1954]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 4481. A bill to authorize enrolled members of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., to acquire interests in tribal lands of the reservation, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1257). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLCOTT: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 7339. A bill to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 1258). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 8116. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to increase the income tax exemptions allowed a taxpayer for himself, his spouse, and his dependents to \$700 for the taxable year 1954 and to \$800 for succeeding taxable years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 8117. A bill to amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to the donation of food commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 8118. A bill to amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to the donation of food commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COON:

H. R. 8119. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply in the case of admissions to certain rodeos, community shows, and festivals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 8120. A bill to make it unlawful for any person having a wife and children dependent upon him to flee to another State or foreign country for the purpose of avoiding his responsibility to provide for their support and maintenance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 8121. A bill relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of section 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE:

H. R. 8122. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and the products of milk and butterfat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 8123. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 8124. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and the products of milk and butterfat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for certain deductions for taxpayers and dependents who are physically or mentally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 8126. A bill to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 8127. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota:

H. R. 8128. A bill to modify the requirement for an oath in certain cases in attachment proceedings in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 8129. A bill to establish a self-sustaining national pension system that will benefit retired citizens 60 years of age and over; to stabilize the economic structure of the Nation; and to induce a more equitable distribution of wealth through monetary circulation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 8130. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona or on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 8131. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 8132. A bill to increase the personal-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$750; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 8133. A bill to provide that certain payments to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities shall be measured by average daily membership in

the schools of such agencies instead of being measured by average daily attendance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 8134. A bill to increase the personal income-tax exemptions (including the exemptions for dependents and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness) from \$600 to \$800 for 1954, and to \$1,000 for 1955 and succeeding years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 8135. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H. R. 8136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to admission taxes on intercollegiate rowing regattas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 8137. A bill to exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. J. Res. 456. Joint resolution providing for the coinage of a medal in recognition of 30 years of the distinguished public service of John Edgar Hoover as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. J. Res. 457. Joint resolution authorizing the formulation and carrying out of a program for sending freedom messages behind the Iron Curtain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. J. Res. 458. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. J. Res. 459. Joint resolution designating the lake to be formed by the completion of the Texarkana Dam and Reservoir on Sulphur River, about 9 miles southwest from Texarkana, Tex., as Lake Texarkana; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Con. Res. 202. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Internal Security; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL: Memorial of the Colorado General Assembly urging the President of the United States to defend the freedom and decency of the free world by continuing firmly to oppose admission of Red China to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to a joint resolution expressing support of the Tennessee Valley Authority; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 8138. A bill for the relief of Ruben Barrow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 8139. A bill for the relief of Stanley Fiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 8140. A bill for the relief of Domenico Giordano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 8141. A bill for the relief of Friedrich Jakobus Stech; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H. R. 8142. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Sciarrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8143. A bill for the relief of Dr. James Archibald Pabuarue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 8144. A bill for the relief of Glenn J. McAllister; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON:

H. R. 8145. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Merkouris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 8146. A bill for the relief of Palmira Smarrelli (nee Lattanzio); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. R. 8147. A bill for the relief of George W. Cox; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 8148. A bill for the relief of Dominick Cardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

534. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 39 residents of Slippery Rock, Pa., opposing the sale of liquor in Army camps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

535. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, American Lithuanian Council of Lake and La Porte Counties, East Chicago, Ind., requesting the United States to use its power and influence to help Lithuania and other Baltic States regain their freedom and sovereign rights in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

536. Also, petition of the chairman, Lithuanian Americans of the City of Racine, Racine, Wis., expressing gratitude to the United States of America for its favorable attitude toward the Lithuanian Nation in its struggle for liberty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

537. Also, petition of the president, Linden, N. J., branch, Lithuanian American Council, Linden, N. J., expressing appreciation for continued encouragement of the ultimate liberation of Lithuania from Bolshevik enslavement, and for the creation of the Kersten committee which investigated seizure and forcible Soviet annexation of Lithuania into Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

538. Also, petition of the executive secretary, Lithuanian Council of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., relative to a resolution adopted at special commemoration ceremonies marking the 36th anniversary of Lithuania's independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

539. Also, petition of the chairman, American Lithuanians of the City of Portland, Portland, Oreg., pledging full cooperation with the present Government of the United States in its efforts to resist the forces of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 3, 1954
For actions of March 2, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 39

CONTENTS

Acresage allotments.....30	Drought relief.....7	Soil conservation.....2,5
Agricultural Foreign Service.....26	Electrification.....13,38	Statehood.....17,35
Appropriations.....9	Farm, labor.....1,15,36	Sugar.....25
Bankruptcy.....16	loans.....20	Surplus commodities.....24
C.C.C.....3,14	Foreign affairs.....19	Trade, foreign.....34
Claims.....9	Marketing.....23	Transportation.....8,22,33
Cotton.....30	Organization, exec.....9	Treaties.....12
Dairy industry..4,10,27,29	Personnel.....21,31	TVA.....37
Disbursements.....11	Prices, support..4,18,27,29	Vegetables.....30
	St. Lawrence Seaway..8,28,32	Wool imports.....6

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Mexican farm labor bill. House Rules Committee cleared watershed bill and CCC-borrowing bill. House subcommittee voted for limitation on reduction in dairy price supports. Rep. Curtis defended USDA regarding drought relief in Mo. Rep. Metcalf recommended wool import control. Senate passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill; sent to conference. Sen. Aiken introduced and discussed bill on price supports, etc. Rep. Whitten introduced bill to create Agricultural Foreign Service.

HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico. Recommitted, 156-250, a motion by Rep. Shelley to recommit the measure. (pp. 2355,2357-82).
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (p. 2354). It is expected that this bill will be debated Thurs. (p. 2386).
3. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7339, to increase the borrowing power of CCC (p. 2386). It is expected that this bill will be debated Fri. (p. 2386).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states: "Chairman Andresen of the Special Dairy Subcommittee, following an executive session, stated that his subcommittee discussed the dairy situation today, and in particular the effect of the recent order of the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the support price on dairy products from 90 to 75 percent of parity. He added that the group went on record that any reduction made in the support price of dairy products should be limited to not more than 5 percent in any 1 marketing year; and that he was to report today's action to the full committee for prompt attention and, if necessary,

conduct open hearings on the dairy support program. It is anticipated that the full committee will consider the dairy problem in connection with the general farm legislation for which hearings will begin March 10." (p. D218.)

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7057, to authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (p. D219).
6. WOOL IMPORTS. Rep. Metcalf recommended control of wool imports (p. 2357).
7. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Curtis, Mo., defended this Department in connection with the controversy on drought relief in Mo. (pp. 2384-5).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Tollefson urged an adequate American merchant marine (pp. 2389-93).
Rep. Lane criticized the St. Lawrence seaway project (p. 2385-6).

SENATE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 7996. Conferees were appointed in both Houses. (pp. 2339, 2349, 2351, 2386.) The bill includes items for the Hoover Commission, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and judgments and claims.
10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper article pointing out Wisconsin's high dairy production, and a Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer article criticizing the reduction in dairy price supports (p. 2321).
11. DISBURSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2844, to make permanent the authorization of certain transactions by U. S. disbursing officers (S. Rept. 1038)(p. 2319).
12. TREATIES. Sen. Lennon made a motion to reconsider the vote on S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker treaty amendment (pp. 2330-1).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Ky. Legislature resolution urging adequate funds for TVA, and a National Rural Electric Cooperative Association resolution relating to appropriations for SPA (p. 2318).
14. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Sen. Williams submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 2714, to increase CCC borrowing power (p. 2319). Majority Leader Knowland stated his intention that this bill be considered today (Mar. 3), and Sen. Williams said he would oppose its consideration (p. 2349).
15. FARM LABOR. Discussed and passed over S. J. Res. 121, to continue the Mexican farm labor program, on objection of Sen. Cooper and others (p. 2333). Majority Leader Knowland stated his intention that this measure be considered Thurs., Mar. 4 (p. 2349).
16. BANKRUPTCY. Received from the Administrator, Office of the U. S. Courts, proposed amendments to the Bankruptcy Act (p. 2318).
17. ALASKA STATEHOOD. Passed over S. 50, the Alaska statehood bill, upon objection of Sen. Bush (p. 2339).

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 355

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 3 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Considered, amended, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 501 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend
4 the Agricultural Act of 1949", approved July 12, 1951
5 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, is
6 further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause
7 “(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and
8 the Republic of Mexico)” and inserting in lieu thereof
9 “(pursuant to arrangements between the United States

1 and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort
 2 has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach
 3 agreement on such arrangements) ”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

1

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 355

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the Act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

March 3 (legislative day, March 1), 1954

Considered, amended, and passed

sternation, the name of the dear island of my birth was invoked by the reckless vandals who staged this terrible deed yesterday. To know that five of our beloved colleagues in this House have been wounded, the innocent victims of fanaticism, of fanatical terrorism, even though with the help of God their lives have been spared, has brought awe, grief, and indignation to the people of Puerto Rico.

When have the people of Puerto Rico, through their elected representatives, come before this Assembly with a request or proposal that has not been kindly received and the wishes of the people recognized and carried out? And who has given any authority, representation, or task concerning the affairs of Puerto Rico, to obscure blood-spilling individuals under the spell of diabolic inspiration, who have moved away and are no longer members of our island community, in this way to disturb the peace and mind of the great people of the United States, including the loyal citizens of the island of Puerto Rico? Why should the orderly business of Congress be interrupted by an unspeakable act, not only criminal, but stupidly and absurdly tragic? The bullets that were shot did not only sorely hurt five of our colleagues; they all hit the heart of Puerto Rico. May the Lord protect us from greater sorrows.

Mr. Speaker, in the name of the great people of Puerto Rico, I offer condolence, both collective and personal, to our fallen colleagues and their families, to the Congress and to the whole of the people of the United States. I request unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and to include in the *Record* the statement made yesterday by the Governor of Puerto Rico, and the resolution adopted last night by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Press reports from Washington have just been received informing that a group of persons entered the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, then in session, and treacherously attack its Members, wounding several distinguished Members of Congress. The assailants have been identified as members of the scant group of terrorists who call themselves the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico condemn and repudiate the actions of that group of fanatical terrorists. The bonds between the United States and Puerto Rico are predicated by the will of the people of Puerto Rico and of the Congress of the United States, on a common citizenship and on mutual respect and esteem: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico on behalf of all the people of Puerto Rico:

1. To repudiate and condemn, most emphatically, the cowardly and inconceivable attempt against the life of men who represent the will of their people.

2. To declare before the world that the act which we now repudiate and condemn, far from representing any sentiment of the people of Puerto Rico, constitutes an aggression against our own people and provokes in us such anger and indignation as is difficult to express in any language.

3. To transmit to the Congress of the United States and to the distinguished Congressmen who were wounded, the sympathy

and solidarity of the legislative assembly and of all the people of Puerto Rico.

By SAMUEL R. QUINONES,
President, Senate of Puerto Rico.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

The whole people of Puerto Rico are deeply indignant because of this savage and unbelievable lunacy which does not express even in the most remote way the peaceful and decent nature of the Puerto Rican people.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the *Record* at this point certain cablegrams and telegrams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

MORVIS, PUERTO RICO, March 2, 1954.

SPEAKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Please accept our most sincere expression of regret for the most contemptible and infamous incident that occurred yesterday. This municipality of Morovis very deeply regrets and condemns this inconceivable act which in no way reflects the feelings and ideals of the people of Puerto Rico.

ANTONIO M. COLON,
Mayor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1954.

The Honorable JOSEPH MARTIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

It is with great emotion and indignation that I hear of the criminal attacks against the Members of the House. The feeling of shock that such a terroristic action has caused in your country will be fully shared in France. I form heartfelt wishes for the prompt recovery of your wounded colleagues.

Sincerely,

HENRI BONNET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER,
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I want to express to you, Mr. Speaker, our horror and indignation at what happened this afternoon at the Capitol. We feel greatly relieved and gratified that the dastardly deed did not cause the loss of life. Kindly extend to the wounded Congressmen our deepest sympathy.

WILHELM MORGENSTIERNE,
Norwegian Ambassador, Dean of the
Diplomatic Corps.

SAN JUAN PROVINCE, March 1, 1954.

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

The Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopted today the following concurrent resolution:

"Press reports from Washington have just been received informing that a group of persons entered the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, then in session, and treacherously attacked its Members, wounding several distinguished Members of Congress. The assailants have been identified as members of the scant group of terrorists who call themselves the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico condemn and repudiate the actions of that group of fanatical terrorists. The bonds between the United States and Puerto Rico are predicated by the will of the people of Puerto Rico and of the Congress of the United States on a common citizenship and on mutual respect and esteem: Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico on behalf of all the people of Puerto Rico:

"1. To repudiate and condemn, most emphatically, the cowardly and inconceivable attempt against the life of men who represent the will of their people.

"2. To declare before the world that the act which we now repudiate and condemn, far from representing any sentiment of the people of Puerto Rico, constitutes an aggression against our own people and provokes in us such anger and indignation as is difficult to express in any language.

"3. To transmit to the Congress of the United States and to the distinguished Congressmen who were wounded, the sympathy and solidarity of the legislative assembly and of all the people of Puerto Rico."

SAMUEL R. QUINONES,
President, Senate of Puerto Rico.

SAN SALVADOR, March 2, 1954.

HON. CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES,
Washington, D. C.:

Asamblea Legislativa hondamente consternada lamenta grave incidente ocurrido hoy punto hace votos sinceros for restablecimiento completo honorables Representantes lesionados punto fraternalment.

JOSE MARIE PERALTA SALAZAR,
Presidente Asamblea Legislativa de
El Salvador Centro America.

**CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR
POSTPONED**

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the calling of the Private Calendar in order today may be postponed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

**MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS**

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business of the House is the question on the adoption of House Resolution 450, providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 355, amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (54 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, because of the unusual situation, may I ask, is this a vote on the adoption of the resolution making in order consideration of the bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. The vote is on the rule making the legislation in order for consideration by the House.

The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COOLEY), there were—ayes 197, noes 56.

So the resolution was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF DR. MARCUS WHITMAN

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up for immediate consideration House Concurrent Resolution 196.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed with illustrations and bound, in such style as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, the proceedings in Congress at the unveiling in the rotunda, together with such other matter as the joint committee may deem pertinent thereto, upon the occasion of the acceptance of the statue of Marcus Whitman, presented by the State of Washington, 5,000 copies; of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and for the use and the distribution by the Senators from Washington; and the remaining 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and for the use of and the distribution by the Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington.

SEC. 2. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the House concurrent resolution.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was granted permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to insert at this point in the RECORD the following statement:)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I have obtained unanimous consent to address the House today for 30 minutes. My subject will be, "I Do Not Believe the Material You Have Suggested Would Be Useful"—An Outrageous Refusal by the Secretary of the Treasury To Furnish Information of a Nonconfidential Nature to a Member of Congress.

To those who may not be able to be on the floor this afternoon because of the press of other official business, I respectfully make the request that you take time to read my remarks, believing that they will be of interest to each individual Member.

PROSECUTE THE OUTLAWS BUT DO NOT INDICT A WHOLE PEOPLE

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the record.)

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, having been one of the two congressional delegates to the United Nations last fall, where I handled the issue of self-government for Puerto Rico, I believe I can add some understanding to the great tragedy which struck the House yesterday.

These assassins who shot down five of our colleagues are members of the so-called Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. This group, which has never qualified as a legitimate political party, is a notorious terrorist organization. It is the same organization which instigated the bloody 1950 riots in Puerto Rico, the assault on Government House and the attempted murder of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and which incited the murder of the chief of the Puerto Rican police in 1936. Its members attempted assassination of President Truman and killed one of his guards in the same ruthless demonstration of insanity that was repeated here yesterday.

But in fairness to the 2¼ million people of Puerto Rico, we should recognize that this terrorist band represents less than 500 members. The so-called Nationalist Party no more represents the true feelings of the people of Puerto Rico than the Communist Party represents the sentiments of the people of the United States.

Moreover, let us not confuse this band with the Independence Party, which is a small, legitimate party that seeks to achieve its political aims by democratic and constitutional methods.

Through the free expression of an overwhelming majority of its people in democratic elections, Puerto Rico has achieved a full measure of self-government under its new constitution. In Puerto Rico's association with the United States, we continue to control matters of defense and foreign relations.

When I presented the decision of the United States Government on Puerto Rican self-government before the United Nations, the General Assembly endorsed that decision. It was extremely important to our relations with the rest of the world that we should get that U. N. endorsement.

In presenting that case before the bar of world opinion, the United States delegation was aided immensely by Dr. Antonio Fernós-Isern, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico; the Honorable Ernesto Ramos-Antonini, speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives; Dr. Arturo Morales-Carrion, under secretary of state; Dr. Jose Trias-Monge, secretary of justice; and other distinguished Puerto Rican-Americans. These fine men are representative of all but the lunatic fringe in a nation whose people—citizens of the United States since 1917—appreciate the mutual benefits obtained by their present Commonwealth status.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the Governments of both the United States and Puerto Rico prosecute every member of this band for what they are, a band of terrorists. But I also urge that we recognize that the Puerto Rican people—with slight exceptions—are strong friends of the United States and are as shocked and dismayed at yesterday's action as we are.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. CURTIS of Missouri's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REPORT ON PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

(Mr. BENDER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the Public Accounts Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee is in the process of reporting our findings on the investigation which our subcommittee undertook concerning the government of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In view of yesterday's unfortunate occurrence, I should like to take this opportunity to advise the Congress of an excerpt from our report on Puerto Rico. I am making the statement at this time in fairness to Governor Muñoz-Marín and the other loyal American citizens of Puerto Rico.

The excerpt is as follows:

One matter discussed with the Governor was the situation regarding the Nationalist Party and the role it played in the government of Puerto Rico. The Governor stated that this extreme group of radicals represented only a very small proportion of the Puerto Rican citizens, estimated to be less than 500 in number among the more than 2 million decent liberty-loving American citizens of Puerto Rico. They agitate for complete freedom for Puerto Rico, which is exactly contrary to the wishes of the vast majority of the Puerto Rican citizens. They have not been able to elect a single member to the Puerto Rican Legislature.

There is no doubt, in my mind, that there is a direct tieup between the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Communist International. The Governor is doing everything possible within the framework of constitutional procedure to suppress this group, whose actions are considered disgraceful and of great harm to the cause of Puerto Rico.

Our subcommittee was very favorably impressed by Governor Muñoz-Marín and his administration as will be indicated by our subcommittee report, which will be submitted in the very near future.

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 8127, the highway-aid bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?

There was no objection.

BATTLESHIP "OLYMPIA"

(Mr. PELLY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the proposal of the Department of the Navy that the famous old battleship *Olympia* be scrapped, I have today introduced a bill to transfer the ownership of the *Olympia* to the State of Washington.

It is appropriate that this ship, with its glorious history, and named, as it is, after the capital of Washington State, be preserved as an historic shrine to remind future generations of the part our Navy has played in the history of our great Nation.

The *Olympia* was the flagship of Admiral Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay. She was the ship that brought the body of the Unknown Soldier back to the United States after the First World War. She is now rusting at her berth in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mr. Speaker, I am most appreciative of the predicament of the Navy. It is obviously wasteful to maintain the *Olympia*. Before any program to scrap her is inaugurated, however, the people of her namesake city and State should be given the opportunity to claim her.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 17 I am recorded as having a general pair with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON]. The pair clerk made an error. I was supposed to have an active pair with the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], since he was against the bill and I was for it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANDRUM] be shown in the RECORD as having a general pair with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] on that vote. The mistake came about because of the similarity of our names.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to transfer the special order granted him for yesterday to today.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

IMPORT FEES ON WOOL

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, less than one-third of the wool consumed in the United States is produced by American growers.

The balance of our supply is furnished by foreign sources which can sell below

the American standard of living and cost of production. Yet even so, we have wool shorn in 1951 and 1952 stacked in warehouses under our present loan-support program. The taxpayers are paying for fighting the moths and for the storage of this wool and we are loaning money on the 1953 clip of wool, with every indication that we will have to foreclose on that and pay further storage on support activities.

The Department of Agriculture has told the Tariff Commission there is a need for additional import fees to be levied under section 22 of the Agricultural Act. A Tariff Commission recommendation on the matter has gone to the President. The President now has the authority to impose these import fees, which would permit the American grown wool to be sold on the American market and for the Government to sell its inventory without loss.

Surely the President will act promptly and set an import fee sufficient to permit our support program, voted by this Congress, to work for our needed wool industry.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the House Joint Resolution 355, with Mr. KEATING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, our unfortunate colleague, Mr. ALVIN M. BENTLEY, one of the victims of yesterday's tragic event, was very much interested in this legislation. He was prepared to express that interest by addressing the House during the debate. I am going to read the remarks which he would have presented had he had the opportunity to do so. I want also to say that I am thoroughly in accord with what he has to say, and I want to emphasize that this is important to me in my district as well, as our districts border one another, and are much the same in the great State of Michigan. However, before I do that I would like to make a statement regarding the condition of my colleague, and very dear and close personal friend. I have been at the hospital a number of times. The latest report I had is that he is coming along as well as could possibly be expected. I talked to his sister some few minutes ago. The family has been out there, and

they feel they are very fortunate that his life has been spared, and we pray that God will look after him and his dear wife.

This is the statement which was prepared by Hon. ALVIN M. BENTLEY:

Mr. Chairman, in recent weeks I have received a great number of letters from my home district urging congressional action to insure a supply of Mexican workers to harvest the so-called stoop crops for 1954. Because of the recent expiration of our agreement with Mexico our growers face great losses of vegetable and fruit crops if they are not assured adequate hand labor. In order to emphasize the seriousness of the problem I would like to quote from some of the letters I have received.

Mr. James Graham, of route 3, Freeland, in calling attention to the need for Mexican labor, states: "This will mean a lot to our community as we grow a lot of pickles, tomatoes, snap beans, sugar beets, etc., or all work that takes stooped labor. Domestic labor is very scarce and they do not prefer this kind of work so the national labor is very essential to our locality, without this Mexican national agriculture labor it would be very difficult for us to operate."

Mr. R. C. Mayan, of Merrill, Mich., states: "I know from my observation locally that were it not for the Mexican nationals labor brought into this area that our crops of sugar beets, pickles and cucumbers would definitely have suffered for the lack of this type of labor and I also know from experience that the importing of white labor from the South has not proven satisfactory."

Mr. James W. Burgess, of St. Charles, Mich., states: "We would appreciate your full support for Public Law No. 78 to make it possible in continuing migrating Mexican national workers that are required for hand labor and hoeing that we need for such crops as sugar beets, picking cucumbers, hoeing beans, and harvesting potatoes. These are the major crops in our community."

Mr. M. C. Henderson, executive secretary-treasurer of Michigan Field Crops, Inc., a nonprofit cooperative organization serving some 30,000 Michigan farmers in matters of procuring field labor, writes that "Since before the beginning of World War II, local domestic supplies have been insufficient to harvest the many crops requiring hand labor, such as cherries, peaches, snap beans, pickles, sugar beets, onions and like produce."

Mr. C. L. Brody, executive vice president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, writes:

"I am advised that available appropriations for administration of the Mexican farm labor program will be exhausted February 12, 1954. Since the expiration of the agreement with Mexico on January 15, 1954, the United States Government has instituted a unilateral program in providing for the admission and contracting of Mexican labor."

"I understand that negotiations with Mexico for a new bilateral agreement are being carried on. In the meantime, however, funds are needed to carry on the unilateral program. I understand that under the unilateral agreement several improvements in the contract with Mexican nationals have been put into effect by the Department of Labor. This is an important matter to Michigan as large numbers of Mexican workers are needed."

"Therefore, the Michigan Farm Bureau is requesting your support, first, of a supplemental appropriation to carry on after February 12, 1954, and second, your support of Senate Joint Resolution 121 and House Joint Resolution 355 to authorize the unilateral Mexican farm labor program. We are not informed as to the amount of money needed for the supplementary appropriation, but understand that the Budget Department has approved \$550,000."

"We shall greatly appreciate your interest and support."

Letter after letter has emphasized again and again the need for Mexican labor to handle crops in Michigan. The growers must have early action on this matter in order to plan.

I have contacted the Labor Department with regard to the need for labor in this area and their findings confirm the need. Mr. Robert Goodwin, Director of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security, in answer to my recent inquiry, stated: "Our farm placement service does have a classification of agricultural reporting areas which are concerned only with agricultural labor data. You are correct in your assumption that there has been a shortage of seasonal farm labor in your congressional district. During 1953 we certified to a shortage of such labor in the Bay City area which includes Saginaw County and 9 other adjacent counties, and permitted the temporary importation of 760 Mexican workers under the provisions of Public Law 78 and 210 British West Indians under the provisions of Public Law 414."

The Michigan Employment Security Commission in its postseason farm-labor report for 1953 makes several statements in this regard:

"Recruitment started in the early spring. Since Michigan is a highly industrialized State and factories are humming, no appreciable number of local workers were available. It was necessary to recruit workers from other States.

"Generally local labor was not interested in working on activities necessary for production and harvest of sugar beets, pickles, and muck crops. However, vegetable, berry, and fruit harvest appealed to them.

"For some activities which did not appeal to domestic workers or in times of acute labor shortages, the importation of foreign labor was a vital factor in averting crop losses."

This report also states that the 1954 season presents the same problems with regard to securing an adequate labor supply as did 1953. Many people feel that mechanized equipment is replacing such labor but the following statement from the aforementioned report indicates how gradual this change is.

"No new mechanized equipment was introduced in 1953 to materially reduce the requirements of seasonal farm labor. Some improvements were made in the design of the sugar beet thinner and weeder as well as the harvester. Farmers have not accepted the thinner and weeder in the same manner as the harvester. About 50 percent of the beets were blocked, thinned, and weeded by hand, whereas only 10 percent were harvested by hand labor."

In closing I would like to emphasize that the type of labor the Mexican nationals provide is very indispensable to the vegetable and fruitgrowers of Michigan. I strongly urge the passage of House Joint Resolution 355 which will authorize recruitment of such labor at the border.

(Mr. CEDERBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple bill. I think it has been represented to be a great many things which it is not. In the first place, it is not a bill involving foreign policy in any sense. It is not a wetback bill, as it has been called, except in the sense that the passage of this legislation will assist the Department of Justice and the Immigration Service in controlling the illegal influx of the wetbacks.

I do not think anyone would seriously contend that this Nation or any nation does not have the right and authority to prescribe the conditions under which those who enter it from the outside may obtain and carry out employment in this country. It is true that in the past we have operated the Mexican-labor program under an agreement with Mexico, setting up the terms of employment, and other conditions under which these Mexican laborers should work in this country.

We did that not because there was any necessity for doing it but simply as a matter of comity and as a way of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries with respect to the use of this labor.

This resolution does not in any sense affect the wetback or illegal entrant into this country. The Attorney General has requested the passage of this legislation for the reason that he believes it will help control the illegal immigration. Those who come into this country and who are placed on farms in this country under the program will all come in legally; they will come in through the regular ports of entry.

If there is a way by which these Mexicans can come in legally, I believe it is reasonable to assume, that there will be a smaller number who will try to come in illegally; and we do know that they will come in one way or another because of the great difference in the wage scales in the two countries.

We have had no cooperation from the Mexican Government in keeping out the Mexican labor because as I understand it, under the constitution of Mexico that country has no authority to prevent any Mexican citizen from leaving or entering that country—at least that is the reason they have given for their failure to prevent illegal entrants from leaving Mexico. So we have had no cooperation from that nation in our efforts to keep out the wetbacks. With a borderline of more than 2,000 miles between this country and Mexico it is impossible to keep all illegal entrants out. We believe this legislation makes it possible to set up a program whereby those who enter legally will be able to find employment at good wages. It is felt by the Attorney General, by the Department of Labor and by the Department of Agriculture that the bill will very materially assist in relieving the wetback problem and at the same time furnish American farmers with a needed labor supply.

I want to take just a moment or two to give you something of the history of this program. During the war we had a labor program which expired in 1947, and since that time we have been operating under the present program. Every year we have had much difficulty in negotiating an agreement with the Mexican Government. I am not going to detail the situation as it occurred year by year, but generally speaking the Mexican Government refused to make an agreement, or kept postponing any final decision or any action on the matter, until the peak season for the use of the labor had arrived in this country. Then under the pressure of that situa-

tion our negotiators were forced to capitulate to the Mexican demands or go without any labor whatever.

Mr. Chairman, coming down to this year, negotiations with Mexico under the present law began last October and continued up to January without any agreement being reached. Contrary to what has been said, these negotiations have never been broken off by the American Government. However they were suspended as far as any action taken was concerned for a brief period, in fact until after the hearings were begun on this legislation, at which time they were resumed, and I am happy to say that some progress has been made. I attribute that progress to the fact we have been considering this legislation.

I do not desire, of course, to criticize the great nation of Mexico or its government, but I believe that most of our trouble in connection with these negotiations has come about because of the fact that the Government of Mexico has felt we could not carry out this program without an agreement with that country. As long as they felt that that was the situation they held out for all they could get, in the way of concessions, and some very unreasonable concessions it seems to me.

More than that, in the past, the Mexican Government has chosen to apply a unilateral interpretation of the provisions of these agreements. American farmers who thought that they had a contract for Mexican laborers based upon an agreement soon found out that they did not have the contract they thought they had at all. For one thing, the Mexican Government frequently raised a question about subsistence rates which the agreement covered rather specifically. But after a contract had been made, American farmers were confronted with demands from Mexican consuls in this country that the subsistence rate be raised.

In addition to that, farmers who have undertaken to use this labor have found that the Mexican consuls were demanding that the wage be increased above the prevailing wage in the community.

Furthermore, the Mexican Government has arbitrarily assumed the authority to blacklist entire counties in the United States and to forbid their nationals from working in those counties without any reason whatsoever as far as anyone in this country was able to find out.

They have insisted upon certain insurance provisions being put into effect which were not in any way made mandatory by provisions of the agreement between the two countries.

I could go on and name other instances, which I will not take the time to do now, where the Mexican Government has insisted upon a unilateral interpretation of the contract. And because we needed this labor we have been forced to agree to those interpretations.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman, briefly.

Mr. FISHER. As a matter of fact, for the past year or probably 2 or 3 years, we have been operating virtually under a unilateral agreement with Mexico as a result of the interpretations, arbitrary and summary, that have been made on the part of Mexico with respect to these various points to which the gentleman has just referred; is that not correct?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, I think that is a very accurate and a fair statement of the matter.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GOLDEN. Is it not true that the negotiators on the part of Mexico insisted on many benefits to these Mexican nationals that were not given to our own people here in America; and that they continued to insist upon those without making any efforts to agree for many, many months, while our negotiators were trying to make a decent agreement with that country?

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for another question?

Mr. HOPE. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. It is also true that as to practically every one of these points to which the gentleman has referred, pertaining to subsistence, minimum wages, blacklisting, insurance, the interpretations the Mexican Government has given to those points and the position of the Mexican Government on those points have been directly contrary to the wording of the international agreement that has been in effect; is not that correct?

Mr. HOPE. I am sure that the hearings, which were quite extensive on this measure, will bear out the statement that the gentleman has made.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Would the gentleman explain whether there is any provision in the bill to assure us that the Mexicans who come over here to do this work—and I am in sympathy with this bill—can be gotten out of this country and back to Mexico, to be sure that they do not stay here and interfere with our immigration laws? The language in the bill does not spell that out very clearly to me. From the gentleman's study of the bill, I thought he might be able to throw some light on that subject.

Mr. HOPE. This bill simply amends the act which we passed last year by saying that it shall be in effect not only when there is an agreement with Mexico, but also after efforts have been made in good faith to reach an agreement, and there has been a failure to reach an agreement. So the provisions of the bill which we passed last year govern, as far as the return of these Mexicans to Mexico is concerned, after they have completed their contracts in this country.

The provisions of the bill to which this joint resolution is an amendment provide that these people must return to

Mexico as soon as they have completed their contracts in this country; that they are here illegally after that time.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield to me for one further question?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. May I ask the gentleman to give us an illustration, or give us the benefit of his knowledge, of what has transpired heretofore under the existing law? Have we had any serious trouble after bringing Mexican nationals in, as we have been doing for years, in getting a count on those who were here and then getting them to return to Mexico? Has there been any trouble with those who did not return? Was there interference with the immigration authorities so that an additional burden was thrown upon them? What is the fact in respect to that?

Mr. HOPE. No; there has been no serious trouble with the Mexicans who came in legally under this program. The gentleman knows, as we all know, that many Mexicans come in illegally. Those who come in illegally and who are not in any way affected by this bill have caused most of the trouble.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the people did not hire the wetbacks they would not come in, would they? Somebody in this country is hiring them, otherwise there would not be an inducement for them to come in here.

Mr. HOPE. That is undoubtedly true. What this bill does is permit entrants to come in legally, so that we will not have to depend on the wetbacks to harvest our crops and keep our food supply from spoiling. If we do not pass this legislation we know Mexicans will come in. They have come in every year illegally. We know they will continue to as long as there is the differential between wages in this country and Mexico that exists at the present time. Those people are coming in. There is no way to keep them out on a border 2,000 miles long. We could not keep them out absolutely unless we had the United States Army strung along that border. But we believe and the Attorney General believes we will have less trouble and fewer illegal entrants if we permit them to come in legally. That is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman of course recognizes that the Government of Mexico has a right to undertake to protect its own nationals?

Mr. HOPE. I do not recognize they have a right to protect their own nationals which is superior to the right of this country to define the conditions under which citizens of another country may seek and obtain and carry out employment in this country.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wish the gentleman would think that answer of his over, because I hardly think it represents the views of my friend, having served with him so many years, because we certainly are acting unilaterally in this bill. The gentleman's answer would

indicate that he does not recognize the right of the Government of Mexico, although we may not agree with it, to undertake to protect its own nationals. The gentleman's answer would indicate that he denies that.

Mr. HOPE. They have a right to undertake anything they want to, but we do not have to yield to their ideas as to what conditions their nationals should work under in this country. They are here by reason of our sufferance, as far as that is concerned. We admit them here for a certain purpose. They are here by our permission while they are here. I am sure my friend does not want to say that we do not have the right as a sovereign nation to say how they shall conduct themselves while they are in this country.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman says they are hereby sufferance. We are trying to induce them to come here, are we not? A wetback would be here in violation of the law.

Mr. HOPE. They do not obtain any rights when they come in here that we do not choose to give them.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman think the passage of this joint resolution would be conducive to good relationships between the United States and the Government of Mexico?

Mr. HOPE. Let me answer in this way: These negotiations have been going on since last October. I will not say they broke down in January because they never were actually broken off, but we submitted a proposal to the Mexican Government at that time. We had no reply from it. However, since the introduction of this legislation and the hearings that were held by the Committee on Agriculture, these negotiations have been resumed, and I am happy to say some progress has been made. I do not believe that indicates that there has been any disruption of our relations or any worsening of our relations during that time. As I said a while ago, as long as the Mexican Government believes that we have to operate under an agreement it is going to be pretty tough to get along with. But we do not have to operate under an agreement. We can operate unilaterally. When they are convinced of that fact, as I think they are now, I believe it will be possible for us to reach an agreement within a very short time. Of course, we want to reach an agreement. That is the purpose.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understood it was said we had to operate under a bilateral agreement.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-three Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Ayres	Celler	Dingell
Baker	Chatham	Durham
Battle	Chelf	Ellsworth
Bentley	Clardy	Fallon
Buckley	Coudert	Gamble
Campbell	Davis, Tenn.	Jensen
Carrigg	Dawson, Ill.	Jones, Mo.

Kersten, Wis.	Reed, Ill.	Sheppard
Krueger	Richards	Taylor
Lantaff	Rivers	Thomas
Morrison	Roberts	Vursell
Moulder, Mo.	Roosevelt	Wainwright
Oakman	Shafer	Weichel

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. KEATING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 355, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 386 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I have stood in the well of the House for several years now to call the attention of the Members of this body and their staffs and families to an interesting and very helpful opportunity afforded all of us. During the historic lenten season which begins on Wednesday, March 3, the various Protestant denominations cooperate in noonday services daily on Capitol Hill.

The services are held daily, Monday through Friday, from 12:10 to 12:30 in the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, 212 East Capitol Street, and the speakers are from the various Protestant denominations. Everybody will receive a most cordial welcome.

The church is located opposite the Folger Shakespeare Library and across the street from the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, in quick walking distance from the Capitol and the Senate and House Office Buildings.

In these difficult days in which we live and study national and world problems I, for one, believe most sincerely that we should learn and understand afresh the spiritual foundations of our democratic way of life. We can strengthen our country in the long run only upon these spiritual foundations of our democratic way of life.

The lenten season comes at a fitting time to reinforce and guide us all.

I would commend these services to my fellow Members for their personal attendance. I would also suggest that we make it possible for our staffs to attend.

The list of speakers for the entire 6 weeks period is as follows:

Ash Wednesday, March 3: Dr. Lawrence D. Folkemer, Church of the Reformation.

Thursday, March 4: Rev. Robert E. Lee, St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

Friday, March 5: Rev. Robert J. Plumb, St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Monday, March 8: Dr. Hirl A. Kester, Waugh Methodist Church.

Tuesday, March 9: Mrs. Clarence T. Nelson, Augustana Lutheran Church.

Wednesday, March 10: Mrs. Nelson.

Thursday, March 11: Mrs. Nelson.

Friday, March 12: Mrs. Nelson.

Monday, March 15: Rev. James C. Fahl, Metropolitan Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, March 16: Dr. Edward G. Latch, Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Wednesday, March 17: Dr. Latch.

Thursday, March 18: Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Friday, March 19: Dr. Shirkey.

Monday, March 22: Rev. Paul Diehl, Trinity Methodist Church.

Tuesday, March 23: Dr. Carl Heath Koupf, First Congregational Church.

Wednesday, March 24: Dr. Kopf.

Thursday, March 25: Dr. Kopf.

Friday, March 26: Dr. Kopf.

Monday, March 29: Rev. Paul E. Horn, Memorial Evangelical United Brethren Church.

Tuesday, March 30: Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, Calvary Baptist Church.

Wednesday, March 31: Dr. Cranford.

Thursday, April 1: Dr. Cranford.

Friday, April 2: Dr. Cranford.

Monday, April 5: Rev. Duane Ramsey, Church of the Brethren.

Tuesday, April 6: Rev. Paul R. Schearrer, Takoma Park Presbyterian Church.

Wednesday, April 7: Reverend Schearrer.

Thursday, April 8: Dr. Edward H. Pruden, First Baptist Church.

Friday, April 9: Dr. Pruden.

HOLY WEEK

Monday, April 12: Rev. Otto Reimherr, Hope Lutheran Church.

Tuesday, April 13: Dr. Carl R. Simon, Keller Memorial Lutheran Church.

Wednesday, April 14: Dr. Folkemer.

Thursday, April 15: Dr. Robert E. Van Deusen, National Lutheran Council.

Good Friday, April 16: The 3-hour service, 12 to 3 p. m.

(Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is with great regret that I find myself in opposition to the members of my committee, the Committee on Agriculture, which presented this joint resolution for your consideration.

For almost 20 years now I have served on that very important committee. During that entire time I have served with my beloved colleague from Kansas, the distinguished gentleman who is now chairman of that committee, Mr. CLIFFORD HOPE. No fairer man ever lived. No greater American ever lived. During the 20 years we have served together seldom, if ever, have we had even the slightest kind of controversy.

I want you to know just what has happened with reference to this resolution. I assure you that in my consideration of it I have divorced myself from every partisan consideration. I have approached it with an impartial mind in an effort to judge it for what it was worth. In opposing this resolution I have nothing at stake except my inmost feelings and my own integrity. I accord to every other member of my committee the best of motives, although I question the wisdom of their judgment.

I bring this opposition to you to the end that you may evaluate it and may lift yourselves above the bondages of prejudices and partisan politics. I present it to you in the hope that we may reason together in the best interests of our own great country.

Just 1 minute about the history of the legislation. We were called into executive session on February 3 by our distinguished chairman to consider our legislative program for the current session. On that morning almost all the members of our committee were there. When we entered the room for executive session, lo and behold we found there a man by the name of Rocco Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Our chairman asked us if we would hear the Assistant Secretary of Labor discuss a resolution which he then presented and discussed. The doors of our committee room were closed. Not another human being except the members of the committee heard Mr. Siciliano's testimony. When he had concluded his presentation, I interrogated him and one of the questions I propounded was in substance this: Is this resolution not likely to impair the friendship between the great Governments of American and the Republic of Mexico? To which he replied: "It might have very grave effect."

Now, that is in the record. I want to say here that when Mr. Siciliano concluded his statement, I pointed out to our distinguished chairman that we were in star chamber session, that no public hearings had been held, and that this was a highly controversial bill, and that I thought that by all means we should open the doors of our committee room and have public hearings. The always reasonable chairman of our great committee immediately arranged for public hearings. So the committee room doors were opened. The public was invited to come and present their views, pro and con. They came from near and far, and we had extensive hearings. I do not believe that any member of the committee now regrets that we threw open the doors of the committee room and held public hearings.

I am frank to say, unfortunately, that the public hearings did not change many opinions of the members of that committee. Why did this man appear there on February 3? I will tell you why. He came there unannounced. No member of our committee knew he was coming except, perhaps, the chairman, and he came there because on the day before, February 2, the great Comptroller General of the United States had issued an order, the effect of which was to say to the Labor Department, "You are operating an illegal program and you must stop." So within 24 hours, this man from the Department of Labor, Mr. Siciliano, appeared before our committee and wanted us to legalize that which Lindsay Warren had said was illegal. So we had the hearings. I asked who represented agriculture on the negotiating team, and Mr. Siciliano looked at his colleagues from the Department—and I said, "Do you mean you do not know the man's name?" and they did not even know the man's name nor his title. So then I said this is an amendment to an agricultural law; where is the report from the Department of Agriculture; and they looked around and they did not even have a report. But from that day on they got a report from Agriculture, Justice, Labor, and from the Department of State. But every single one of those

communications was signed by a man in the lower echelon—not a Cabinet officer would dignify this measure by signing his name to any document approving its passage. The four departments, and I called them the “four horsemen,” rode herd on our committee for 2 weeks. The chairman had said that at the end of the hearings we would go into executive session for the vote.

Go back 1 minute. In that star-chamber session—and it was a star-chamber session—there was an effort made to report this bill. When I pointed out the unheard-of procedure about to be followed, the man who made the motion withdrew it.

Now we have this measure here. They went straight from our committee room to the Rules Committee. The transcript of the evidence had not even been made available to the Members of this House. They demanded a rule, and even at that moment the hearings were not available.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHELLEY. Will the gentleman advise us the number of members of the committee present at the time the bill was acted upon by the committee?

Mr. COOLEY. I think I can do that with propriety, because it was disclosed to the Rules Committee. Although the distinguished chairman had announced that the vote would come immediately upon the conclusion of the hearings, although every member of the committee knew that, when the chips were down and the votes were taken, out of 16 Republicans on that committee only 6 were there. Six out of 16. I am sure all of them had a perfectly legitimate and proper excuse to be absent. But the fact is they were not there. So this bill comes out here as if it were a unanimous report from our Committee on Agriculture, when 10 Republicans did not even record their votes or express their wishes in the final vote.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman has attempted to reflect upon the attendance record of the Republican members.

Mr. COOLEY. No, no.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman does recall that it was February 12, Lincoln's birthday?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly I am not criticizing any of the members of our great committee. I realize that the vote was taken, as my chairman has said, on Lincoln's birthday, February 12. I am perfectly willing to believe that each absent member had a perfectly legitimate excuse for being absent on that day, but the fact remains that only 6 Republicans attended the meeting. I am trying to emphasize the fact that there was no urgency which could have possibly required that the voting should have taken place on Lincoln's birthday. Certainly I did not call for the vote, nor did I arrange for the meeting. I was perfectly willing at all times for the meeting to have been postponed. Actually, had the

decision been left to me, I would have postponed it indefinitely pending the negotiations which had been resumed at the request of the President of our own great country. But the vote was taken. My colleagues know that I patiently waited for a quorum to arrive. When the meeting was called to order a quorum was not present, but finally 17 out of the 30 members came into the committee room and the votes were taken. Fourteen voted “aye,” 2 voted “no,” and there was 1 abstention. Six Republicans and 8 Democrats, making a total of 14, less than a majority of our 30-man committee, reported this very urgent administration must legislation. I still wonder why the must. The only explanation is that our Government officials thought that they must have a blackjack. You just do not compose differences with blackjacks and bowie knives or shotguns and pistols.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman contend there are more than two members of the committee at this time who are opposed to this legislation?

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, no. I am not making that contention at all. I am perfectly willing to stand here alone in my opposition to this resolution. There is one thing that I have tried to teach myself all the days of my life and that is never to permit myself to be disappointed. I was not disappointed by the vote in our committee. I shall not be disappointed by the vote which will soon be taken on the pending measure. But most of all, I shall not disappoint myself by offending my own sensibilities regarding this very important resolution.

My recollection is that the star chamber courts were abolished in England in about 1640. I believe you will agree with me that it would have been very unfortunate if this resolution had been reported by our committee at the time that the first motion to report the resolution was made. I cannot believe that our great chairman would have permitted this resolution to have been reported under such circumstances. When he realized the import of its purpose he very readily agreed for hearings to be held. I have no right to criticize the actions of Senators, but I understand that a similar resolution was reported in a star chamber session without the benefit of the testimony of a single solitary witness at the other end of the Capitol. Our committee has never operated in secrecy, and I hope that it never shall. Regardless of the outcome, when the final vote is taken here today, I know that all of us will be happy in the glad thought that our committee room doors were thrown open and committee hearings were held.

Let us dispel all this misunderstanding about this important measure. I am very much afraid that you have been led to believe that this resolution merely extends the existing law and the programs we have had through the years. That is far from being the truth. Just a moment ago I commended the chairman of the Rules Committee, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, LEO ALLEN, upon the splendid manner in which he presented the rule, but I am

frank to say that just about all of the debate on the rule was well calculated to lead Members to believe that this is just merely an extension of the Mexican farm labor law. Now what is the truth? In 1948 Congress enacted a law, the purpose of which was to provide a program for the recruitment of Mexican farm labor. The law contemplated an agreement between the two countries, an agreement with the dignity of a treaty, but an agreement between employer and employee which would provide a degree of security for both. Under that law agreements were negotiated, contracts were made, and Mexican labor worked in the fields of America. In 1951 when I was chairman of the great Committee on Agriculture that law was rewritten and reenacted and pursuant to the amended law other agreements were negotiated and other contracts were written. Under the present administration, just last year, that law was renewed and extended through the year 1955. This was done at the request of the present administration and the law is still in full force and effect. Even the laws I have referred to met with formidable opposition when each of the bills was presented. It was never contemplated that Mexican laborers would be brought into this country to take the jobs of Americans. Mexican labor was to be brought into America only when American labor was not available, and only when the Department of Labor had certified that American workers were not ready, willing, and able to take and to perform the jobs in which labor was then needed.

When our committee was considering an extension of the Mexican farm-labor law in 1953, during the hearings, our chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], indicated that he thought that the agreements were working satisfactorily, and actually the people in the Department of Labor indicated that they, too, thought that the agreements were working well.

Now, all of a sudden, we find ourselves in the very unfortunate position of not being able to compose differences which have arisen. We were told that there were 7 or 8 points in dispute, but that not one of them had been composed. From the very beginning I insisted upon an honest effort in further negotiations to compose all the differences involved. For some reason unknown to me and I think actually unknown to you—the Republican lash is being used and we are told that this is a “must” bill, but we are not told why it is a “must” bill. Let me remind you that the law is on the books; our negotiators are negotiating; great progress has been made and a contract or agreement may soon be announced.

Now, perhaps you will think it is very audacious of me, a Democratic Congressman to communicate with the White House and with the others with whom I have communicated.

My first objection was that this resolution would disrupt our friendly relations with our great neighbor south of the border. Our people had terminated the negotiations and had come home north of the border to operate operations unilaterally. This was a great

affront and an insult of the people of Mexico. So I called the White House and I asked: "What did the President say to the Ambassador from Mexico about this resolution?" I was told that the President expressed the hope that negotiations would be resumed immediately and actually that very night in Mexico City negotiations were resumed at Mr. Eisenhower's request, and they have continued from that time up until now, and the last report came to me yesterday from the Department of Labor.

I checked also with the Mexican Ambassador.

Now, if your President and mine has caused these negotiations to be resumed why should we wave this red flag in the face of the Mexican people? Why should we insult them by saying that they cannot negotiate with their neighbors in good faith and cannot intelligently compose differences?

The negotiations have led to this point, that Mr. White, our ambassador, has said that within a week or two they will conclude an agreement. We were told by the gentleman who flew in from California that if this bill was not reported before midnight tomorrow night and signed by the President that the wet-backs who had come into this country legally would thereafter remain here illegally. He must have known that that could have been rectified, and it was indeed. Our Government officials have authorized renewal of those employment contracts for 6 weeks.

All I have been pleading for in connection with this bill is to delay its consideration until those negotiations could be consummated and put into a written document, an agreement. But no, they have run the steamroller; and why, heaven only knows, especially when we realize that yesterday in Caracas a very serious and important conference of the American family of nations was convened. Unfortunately the hostile atmosphere was so intense that our great Secretary of State was met at the airport and taken to his hotel in a bullet-proof automobile with the heaviest guard that ever surrounded a diplomat of our country. Here he is in that hostile atmosphere. Here we are about to insult and offend Mexico. This resolution will definitely offend the Republic of Mexico.

I called the Ambassador, a little unusual for a Congressman, I suppose, to be calling a diplomat, but I did it because of my intense interest in the international aspects of this resolution. He said definitely that it will have a bad effect on our relationship, that if we pass this resolution it will hit the headlines of all the newspapers of Mexico and great antagonism will be aroused.

Why should we disturb Mr. Eisenhower's negotiations, I ask you? It is not urgent. The record shows that Mr. Siciliano stated that this resolution was brought here because this is the season of the year when the labor was needed less than at any other season of the year. That is the record. Yet we have it here.

I did not stop with the White House, I did not stop with the Mexican Ambassador; I said before the Rules Committee that it was my belief that Secretary

John Foster Dulles had never known anything about this resolution. I took it upon myself to call the Secretary of State and he frankly admitted that he did not know anything about it, but he assured me he would investigate immediately. The very next morning his assistant was in my office. I discussed the matter at length with him. I told him about my opposition, about my apprehension regarding the international aspects, and he said he would go back and reappraise it. The Mexican Ambassador went down to the State Department to see Mr. Morton and to discuss it. I did not stop there. I told the Rules Committee that this resolution would destroy all the good that had been accomplished by Milton Eisenhower's trip to South America. He went there on a friendly mission, and this thing is an unfriendly act.

I called Milton Eisenhower in Pennsylvania. He was surprised and amazed, and told me he would call Secretary Dulles the next day. Secretary Dulles is a busy man—I am not blaming him. But this is an important resolution. It is not needed. We now have the law, the negotiations are being carried on, and if we can defeat this bill I venture the assertion that within 10 days a contract will be signed.

In a telephone conversation only yesterday morning I mentioned to Mr. Siciliano the desirability of postponing action in the House because negotiations were coming along so well and that it might prove embarrassing diplomatically and to our negotiator. Mr. Siciliano said, "I do not disagree with you at all." In fact, Mr. Siciliano said that Secretary Mitchell had said at the White House there might be reason for wanting to postpone it. Then Mr. Mitchell said that he would have to tell them at the White House this might be embarrassing to Mr. Dulles. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] did not tell the membership of this House what took place at the White House, but here it is.

Mr. Chairman, here it is. Why on earth should we do something to embarrass Mr. Dulles and to embarrass Ambassador White in our negotiations with a friendly country?

I could stand up here and talk for the rest of the day about this resolution and about the law. The Lord in Heaven knows I have no ax to grind, and I have no purpose that should not be your purpose; that is, to see to it that our Government deals in a friendly way with a friendly nation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. Did the gentleman read the remarks of the majority leader on yesterday or hear them, in which he said that he had just come from a conference at the White House and at that conference with the President of the United States he was told that this legislation is vitally necessary?

Mr. COOLEY. I heard it. I heard the speech of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], but I am saying that the gentleman did not tell the House

that Secretary of Labor Mitchell said it might be embarrassing to Mr. Dulles.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman very well knows that the State Department has approved this legislation?

Mr. COOLEY. The State Department sent up a letter signed by an assistant, Mr. Morton, yes, but not by Mr. Dulles.

Mr. HOEVEN. Does the gentleman contend that he does not speak for the State Department?

Mr. COOLEY. I contend that he has no right to take the position he has in what he has asked of this Congress. This is not a continuation of law. He is asking this Congress to invalidate the law that has been on the books since 1948, and to come in through the back door.

Do you know what kind of diplomacy this is? It is the "slam-the-door, go-it-alone diplomatic policy"; and I mean slam the door, because they have actually slammed the door on every employment station in the interior of Mexico.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have the situation of our Secretary of State in Venezuela now, appealing for amity among the nations of North and South America. Only Sunday the President sent a letter to Dr. Charles W. Mayo, president of the American Association for the United Nations, on the occasion of the association's 3-day conference on United States responsibility for world leadership; and among other things the President said that the United States leadership "reflects no ambition for world power. It springs from no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of another nation."

Mr. COOLEY. Let me return to this proposition to show that the negotiations are almost concluded. And I pause to say that if we pass this resolution, I would not be a bit surprised if the Mexican officials got up and walked out of the conference. I said before the Rules Committee that I did not see how President Eisenhower could, with good grace, sign this resolution, approve it, knowing that the negotiations were started at his request.

Here is what Mr. Siciliano told me; and I think this was dated March 1:

Our main difficulty now is that we are having trouble in translating the agreement on principles into writing. We have reached an agreement on wages. We are going to set the wages, but to put this agreement in writing is our present difficulty. One thing they have backed away from finally is that they wanted to set the wages. We are willing to give them the right of appeal if they think the wages are too low. Our trouble is now the language difficulty in putting the agreement in writing.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The question I want to ask, Mr. Chairman, is: Does the gentleman agree that this legislation has had the effect of probably stimulating some agreement on the part of Mexico for fear that if they do not get "on the ball" and enter into an agreement, we are going to adopt the same position

that Mexico has held? Will the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. COOLEY. That is the same as saying, which everyone here knows to be true, and as the gentleman from Iowa said here yesterday, that this is a weighted blackjack. You cannot negotiate with friends with a blackjack in your hand, or with a horse pistol in your hand, or with a bullwhip in your hand. If the gentleman thinks he is going to blackjack the Mexicans into an agreement, he is mistaken.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Does not the gentleman think that we have permitted the Mexicans to dictate to us over the years and that we have had to accept their terms in an emergency?

Mr. COOLEY. I can prove to the gentleman from the lips of Mr. HOPE, of Kansas, the chairman of the committee, who said last year that this bill and these contracts had operated successfully. You have never heard a complaint about them.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. But we have not got an agreement. That is what we are asking for now.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is not asking for an agreement. He is asking for a unilateral operation.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. If they will not give us an agreement; yes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I should like to call attention to the fact that under the immigration and nationality code, the Attorney General of the United States has ample authority under whatever regulations he deems necessary to deal with this very situation. What disturbs me is that if a treaty is not negotiated, then the Attorney General will never get around to working out the sort of an arrangement which has proved so satisfactory in the North, between the United States and Canada. That is the important thing, as I see it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. HOPE. I should like to find out from the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], whom I regard as a great authority on immigration law, the answer to this question. It is perfectly true, of course, that the Attorney General can arrange for the admission of these aliens into this country, but he cannot give them the protection that they get under Public Law 78, unless we pass this legislation to permit the program to go into effect. That is the question we are considering today, and the only question.

Mr. WALTER. I do not agree with my distinguished friend at all. If he will look at section 101 and section 214 (a) of the Immigration Code, he will find that it is spelled out because, after all, sitting in on the preparation of this section of the bill was Mr. Fellows of Maine, who had the problem in his State of the Canadian woodsmen coming down temporarily, Senator FERGUSON of Michigan, with the same problem as it related to

Windsor and Detroit, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON]. We have always felt that we pointed the way to the Attorney General of the United States, no matter who he is, to work out a decent solution of this problem.

Mr. HOPE. If the gentleman will yield for one moment, I am sure my friend from Pennsylvania is not contending that under the legislation to which he refers the Department of Labor can operate a placement program. That is the question that is involved here, whether they can operate a placement program so as to protect these people as we have been doing in the past.

Mr. COOLEY. I want to address this remark to the lawyers in this House, and I think even the laymen know it, that you cannot have a unilateral agreement. There is no such animal known to legal jurisprudence. Whoever heard of a unilateral agreement? What our officials have done in Mexico is to slam the door on the recruiting offices and to move north of the Rio Grande and to carry on in illegal fashion.

The New York Times published a statement the other day that 100 Communists a day were coming across the border as wetbacks and finding their way into the city districts of this country.

Going back to the negotiations, this is what Mr. White said about it, and this is sent to me from the Mexican Embassy. It is a translation from *Excelsior*, a paper published in Mexico City:

In a statement made to the press in Monterrey, Ambassador White said that he was hopeful that an agreement on Mexican migratory workers would be reached soon.

Ambassador White stated that the negotiations are being conducted between the two Governments in a spirit of great friendship and understanding.

"We can emphatically state," he added, "that we have made real progress in the negotiations and that we expect soon to reach a definite agreement."

That was back on February 23. They have made much progress since then.

Mr. HOPE. That was after the committee had reported out the joint resolution?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. But it was only after my call to the White House on February 10, before the bill was reported, and after the President had no doubt called Mr. White and insisted on resumption of negotiations that progress was made. Certainly it was not the resolution that prompted the resumption of negotiations; it was directly due to the wish of the President after I had communicated with the White House.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman does not contend, then, that we offended the Mexican Government by reporting out this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. No; but you will offend them when you pass this resolution, because it will be the Congress of this great country speaking. Up to then it was only 6 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the committee, but now the Congress is about to act.

Let me go to another thing, and that is the necessity of orderly recruiting. The Mexican Government had insisted on interior recruiting because they knew if they had border recruiting all these

workers would flock to the border, as they did, and they would have social problems of great magnitude. They would have thousands of people there without food and shelter, and what would happen? Mob violence would break loose.

What did happen? Here are some of the headlines:

"Mexican Pact Ends—Recruiting Labor at Border Begins Monday."

That is from El Centro, Calif. Then you have another one from the Imperial Valley Press:

"Near Riot at Border—Mexican Border Violence Erupts."

Another one:

"Unemployed Here Near Postwar Peak."

Here is another:

"Violence Shatters Border Recruiting."

The minute they put border recruiting in—and that is what our officials insisted on—this is what happened.

"Iron Curtain border policy strengthened by Mexicans. Some brave guards in border jumping."

Here is one. "Thousands of desperate Mexican Laborers Charge Against Border Gates."

They are doing that by the thousands. "Border Shut Off for Week—Jobless Mob Seek Entry."

"Quota Filled Until Monday—Unemployment Increases 510,000 Over Last Month."

This unemployment is in our own country. Look at the mobs in this picture. Riot guns and tear gas used on these poor, hungry Mexicans who are trying to get in here to earn something by working in the fields of America.

"United States Officers Hurling Back Bracero Mob." Our officers are hurling back the Mexicans, people who want to come over here to work. There are thousands of them.

Here is another headline. "Surprise Predawn Gate Opening Admits Braceros."

"Emergency Police Forces Turn Back Worker Hordes."

Let me stop at this point to tell you that I could go on indefinitely with these headlines. Here is another one.

"Recruitment Full Steam Ahead as Mexico Lifts Iron Curtain."

"Drive Back Bracero Mob—Mexicans Trampled in Rush on Border—Orderly Recruiting Shattered as Milling Throng Makes Break." These are headlines in American papers and these pictures provide convincing evidence why Mexico does not want border recruiting.

Let me turn now to the cost of this program. Do you know what it costs—you economy-minded people? Out of 200,000 contract laborers coming into America last year, 178,000 of the 200,000 went to the landlords of five States. Mark that. The other 22,000 went into 22 other States.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. DONOVAN. Will the gentleman name the five States.

Mr. COOLEY. The five States are Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Arkansas. This program cost the

taxpayers 2½ million dollars in 1953. In other words, you are subsidizing the big landlords of five States to the tune of 2½ million dollars.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MADDEN. I wish the Members who were not present yesterday during the debate on the rule would read the two telegrams which I inserted in my remarks at page 2303 of yesterday's RECORD. One was from Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, who is President Eisenhower's Commissioner on Migratory Labor and the other is from the Texas chairman of the American GI Forum, Mr. Cristobal Aldrete.

Mr. COOLEY. I hope that every Member will read those messages. I came here with the 1951 bill, and frankly I had not studied this bill nor this program as carefully as I have studied the program during the last 30 days. In the last 30 days I have studied every aspect of this program and every implication of this legislation. Are we going to support a program that costs the taxpayers \$2½ million to furnish labor for the landlords of five States, when, we in our own country, under our own farm program, and under the proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture, are taking 30 million acres of fertile farm land out of production of basic agricultural commodities? Where are those workers who tilled those 30 million acres in 1953 going to find jobs? Where are they going to go to make a living? I can show you pictures right now of bread lines right here in this country. I have a picture here showing the main street of Phoenix, Ariz., where they are feeding 1,500 to 1,600 meals a day to idle people. Does that not make an impression on you? Are we going to bring Mexicans in here to take jobs of American workers who are idle and in bread lines? Let us see where this program goes. Look at how ridiculous this program is. Do you know how many Mexican laborers went to the great State of Illinois? Do you know how many of those strong-backed Mexican laborers from Mexico went to Illinois? One hundred and nine. Do you believe that the economy of a State like Illinois depends upon the strength of 109 Mexicans? In the city of Chicago, in the great State of Illinois, they are maintaining a great regional office. And in Ohio, bless your soul, they did not even get a single Mexican. There, too, they are maintaining a regional office in Cleveland. Please explain that to me, if you will? Do you know how many went to the great State of Kansas, the State of my great and beloved chairman—five. Do you mean to tell me that the economy of the State of Kansas depends upon the labor of five Mexicans? Do you know how many went to Wisconsin—eight. I know that the great State of Wisconsin can get along without the labor of eight Mexicans. Now look—there is something "rotten in Denmark"—I do not know what it is, but I think it is our duty to find out.

One hundred and nine in Illinois; Iowa got 96. Now think of the cost of taking a Mexican from the Mexican border out to Wisconsin. Do you believe that

any landlord in Wisconsin or Kansas or Illinois is going to pay the fare and maintenance en route for a worker to come from, say, 500 miles south of the border to go up there to work in those States? Oh, no.

Down in the corner of this chart there is a statement which needs some explanation. "One million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and seven meals, including box lunches"—I know you all know what box lunches are, especially you on the left side of the aisle—"box lunches were provided to Mexican agricultural workers by the United States Government, almost 2 million meals."

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Will the gentleman tell us who is going to pay for that?

Mr. COOLEY. The people who gave me this chart did not say until I called their attention to it and asked them. We provided in the law that you could charge each landlord \$15 per head to bring the laborer up to the border. The Department has operated that program so as to make a profit. They paid for the meals out of that fund. But do you know what it costs now? They have reduced that \$15 down to \$6 on the average.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Will you tell us why they reduced it to \$6?

Mr. COOLEY. Because they found it did not cost \$15.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. They were making a profit?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. Even now they have a surplus, but I am anxious to know how these 8 men got up to Wisconsin and these 5 brave Mexicans got all the way up to Kansas. What were they needed for? Do you mean to tell me you cannot find five idle farm workers in the great State of Kansas who are willing to do stoop labor?

These people come across the border in droves, by the thousands. Only 200,000 came over under contract, and I think the record is that a million came over illegally. About 800,000 of them were deported.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. I gathered from the gentleman's remarks that the first 20 minutes of his speech was in favor of the continuance of the present operation. Now the last 5 minutes of his speech, he appears to be against the entire thing.

My speech is in two parts and both parts are very vital. In the first place, I want this resolution defeated. In the second place, I want our committee to look into this program from bottom to top and to find out just how it has been operated. I want to know why 5 Mexicans from south of the border went to the great State of Kansas and why 8 Mexicans from south of the border went to Wisconsin, and further, why 96 Mexican workers went to Iowa and only 109 to Illinois. Who paid their way? Did the landlords pay the bill or did Uncle Sam pick up the check? Is our economy

so weak that we must depend upon Mexican labor to provide the food and the fiber for our own people?

Until our committee has thoroughly investigated and examined this program, I am perfectly willing for the bilateral program to continue, but I definitely do not want workers from Mexico to take jobs which are wanted and needed by our own unemployed citizens.

I have talked, perhaps too long, but actually I could go on for the rest of the day and into the night. I have not yet heard one sound or logical argument why this resolution should be adopted. I know that the party whip on the left side of the aisle has been used in typical Republican fashion. Perhaps those on the left side of the aisle know why this resolution is so urgent, but, unfortunately, they have not let us in on their great secret.

The passage of this resolution will be unfortunate but the administration wants it and perhaps the administration will have it. What will become of brother Milton's friendly mission to the countries south of the border? Why is the atmosphere at Caracas so hostile? Why is the Mexican Ambassador so concerned? If the passage of this resolution is not wise and in the interest of our good neighbor policy, the decision is that of the administration now in power and the responsibility and the results are attached to those who are responsible for its passage. I know it is unwise; I know it is not right; I know that it will rise up to haunt us in the days ahead. How can it be urgent; how can it be right when our own citizens are unemployed and in bread lines? Mexico has insisted upon a continuation of the contracts made under the old agreement until a new agreement can be negotiated. The arrogance of our Government is calculated to inflame the minds of our friends south of the border. When you offend one member of a family of nations, in a degree you offend all other members of that family of nations. Is there any earthly reason why we should want to offend the people of Mexico?

The only way to cope with the wet-back problem is to enforce our immigration laws. The Mexican Government is not willing to make prisoners of their own citizens any more than the American Government is willing to imprison us within the continental confines of our own territory. Mexicans, as Americans, have a right to move from their nation into any other nation in which they desire to go and in which they are accepted. We cannot depend upon Mexico to enforce our own immigration laws. This economy minded administration has denied the Immigration and Naturalization Service \$3,500,000 which that service deems necessary in the enforcement of our immigration laws. No wonder the border patrol has broken down; no wonder we are unable to enforce our immigration laws; no wonder that 100 Communists are coming across the border every day in the week and in the month as wetbacks and finding their ways into the industries of America. This administration screams about communism and yet it makes no effort to protect our southern border. Because

of a limitation of funds the Naturalization and Immigration Service has found it necessary to take men from Philadelphia, from Baltimore, and from Norfolk to reinforce the border patrol on the Mexican border. This, to be sure, is false economy. Better that we take the \$2,500,000 which is being used to subsidize the landlords of 5 States and use that money to enforce our immigration laws.

We have spent billions rehabilitating the shattered economies of other countries. We have been trying to build friendships around the world. Our storehouses are bulging with vital foods and fibers and yet we are told that there is hunger and distress just south of the Rio Grande. What have we done for Mexico and for the hungry people that live within its borders? There is no real port of entry on that long border that extends for 1,600 or 1,800 miles. The Rio Grande, a narrow brook in the catalogue of rivers, is the port of entry. With our neighbors to the south shall we be arrogant or shall we be friendly? Shall we be exacting or shall we be charitable?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Could you advise the House as to the number of Mexican nationals who are now being utilized to harvest crops which are paid support prices?

Mr. COOLEY. Frankly, most of these Mexicans worked with fruits and vegetables. Many of them, however, are engaged in the picking or pulling of cotton. Cotton is about the only crop in which Mexican labor is used that is supported at 90 percent of parity. The other crops involved might be supported at a lower level.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Could the gentleman advise the House approximately how many men were used in harvesting the cotton crop?

I regret I cannot give the gentleman accurate information as to the number of Mexicans employed in the harvesting of our cotton crop. But in that connection I want to say that I do not believe that any Mexican can make as much as \$15 a day either picking or pulling cotton in the cotton fields of America. In my State of North Carolina I think we pay more for picking cotton than is paid in any of the great cotton producing States of the Union, and I know that no one person can make \$15 a day picking cotton in North Carolina. If the landlords of the great cotton-producing areas, or if the vegetable producers, or the fruitgrowers of America are willing to pay anything like \$8, \$10, \$12, or \$15 a day for laborers I am positive that American workers by the thousands will flock to the jobs. All this talk about \$15 a day for picking cotton is just a lot of bunk. In this connection, let me remind you of the fact that just about every cottongrower in America will this year reduce his acreage by 33 1/3 percent. So there will not be so much cotton to pick in 1954. Why should the little cotton farmers and taxpayers of the South subsidize a program for the big indus-

trial, mechanized cotton farms in other parts of the country to the tune of \$2,500,000 a year, only to increase our cotton supply and to put it in storage as a burden on the market and on the Government? If we are "going it alone," let us go it alone for the citizens of America who are willing to work and who want to work in our own fields.

Is this the Eisenhower labor program? Frankly, I believe that it is about all of the labor legislation which will be brought to the floor of this House during this the last session of the 83d Congress. Is this the change the people wanted and voted for? Is this the good-neighbor policy of the present administration? Has any Democratic Secretary of State ridden in a bulletproof and armored car with barbed-wire entanglements and a heavy guard to protect him in a friendly country south of the Rio Grande? Certainly this resolution is not responsible for all the caution which has been provided at Caracas, but there is something mysterious in the atmosphere which we do not know about or understand. South America wants to be friendly. They want to trade with us as neighbors. They feel neglected—and maybe they have been. If our good-neighbor policy is to be a reality, we must be realistic about it.

Now, in conclusion, I repeat: There are two parts to my speech—first, this resolution should be defeated; second, this program should be reexamined and reappraised and perhaps abolished in its entirety.

Throughout the years we have in the Republic of Mexico cultivated the sweet flower of friendship. Let us not now ruthlessly pull the petals from this lovely flower which should flourish through the years to come.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to reply briefly to one or two statements made by my distinguished friend the gentleman from North Carolina which perhaps have left the wrong impression with the Committee. One of those is his statement to the effect that this matter was taken up in an executive session and was expected to be concluded in an executive session without benefit of any hearing.

In reply to my friend I want to call attention to the printed hearings—they are available to all of you—and to point out that it was not an executive session which was held the first day, the day that Mr. Siciliano was present. Every word that was spoken at that meeting was transcribed and is to be found in the hearings. The Chair during the course of the hearings made the statement to the effect that it was not an executive session, and I want to read the statement that the Chair made at that time. I am quoting:

Let the Chair make a statement. Two or three members have asked if this is an executive session. I have told the members who asked that it is not. The press is here. If some of the members do not know that the press is here I am advising them now

that there is a representative of the press present.

There was no executive session; and I will say to my distinguished friend from North Carolina that there was no intention on the part of the chairman at any time to conclude the matter at the session which was held that morning which was called first as an executive session to consider another matter. However, because of the emergency and urgency of this situation the Chair asked the committee to hear Mr. Siciliano in open session, which it did, after which the Chair asked the committee to decide what it wanted to do about the matter, whether to have a further hearing or to take some action on the matter. The committee decided to have further hearings and there were 5 days of additional hearings held on the resolution.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I want to say to my distinguished friend there was no disagreement between us with reference to the matter which the gentleman is now discussing. I certainly know that my chairman would not have permitted action to be taken on a matter of this kind in a star chamber session or in an executive session.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

The Committee rose informally.

At 2:14 p. m., the Speaker declared a recess subject to the call of the Chair for the purpose of receiving the Governor of Puerto Rico, His Excellency Luis Muñoz-Marín.

At 2:21 p. m. the Speaker called the House to order and the Committee resumed its sitting.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURE WORKERS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to make a political speech here today. We are dealing with realities, but I may say very frankly that since the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina has said there are only 8 of these Mexican nationals that came to Minnesota I feel I can speak with impartiality on this subject.

In the first place, I want to employ American labor wherever it is available to work in agriculture and in other pursuits.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not think I have anything to correct. The gentleman stated there were 8 of these Mexican nationals in Minnesota. I do not know where he got his figures.

Mr. COOLEY. I meant in Wisconsin. I stand corrected.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman said Minnesota and referred to my name in particular. I have reason to believe that he knows what he is

talking about sometimes, but in this case I feel that he is mistaken in what he has told the members of this committee on this important piece of legislation.

As I stated, I want American labor to do our work in the United States if it is available. There may be unemployed something like 3 million people, scattered over the United States. Back in 1949 when we recommended this legislation and put it through Congress under the leadership of the gentleman from North Carolina there were 4,300,000 unemployed in the United States, and none of them would work on the farms in the areas to do stoop labor which is required, which American citizens will not do.

We have had agreements with Mexico. I am hopeful and I am sure that we will have another agreement that will be fair and equitable to our country and Mexico and to the employers of labor, providing not only adequate compensation for the Mexican workers that come into this country but also do justice to the employers of labor and the cost of the program to the Government.

We have heard a great deal mentioned about wetbacks. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] has referred to this as the wetback bill. This bill seeks to prevent wetbacks from coming into the United States. We want Mexicans to come in legally. Unless this resolution is passed, these Mexicans who want to come into the United States will come in across the Rio Grande River and they will be wetbacks. If we do not pass this resolution, if we do not enact it into law, there will not only not be an agreement, but our country will be flooded with wetbacks, who will be here illegally. Then we will have another problem, to get them out of this country. There has been reference, too, to the fact that a good many Communists come in from Mexico. I do not know if there is any truth to that; there may be some, but they come in as wetbacks, over the Rio Grande River. They do not come in through the legal channels, the legal ports of entry. This resolution seeks to prevent those wetbacks and those Communists from coming into the United States by having the selected men examined by the Immigration Service, both as to their health and as to their character, to determine whether or not they can come into the United States. If they are found to be unreliable, if it is thought that they might do injury to this country, if they are unhealthy, they are not permitted to come into this country.

We are hoping that there is going to be an agreement with Mexico, but I can assure you this: Unless this resolution is passed, there will not be any fair agreement with Mexico.

It has been said that this bill is used as a blackjack. That has come from the opposition to this legislation. For more than 20 years it has been the policy of our country, up to a year or two ago, to appease every country in the world, to do what they wanted and not what was for the best interests of our country. I think it is high time that we think of the welfare of the American people and have American policies, whether they be bilateral or unilateral.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has made an impassioned plea to you here today to defeat this legislation. He is mistaken in his opinion, and I am sorry to see it. He has referred to the proceedings of our committee in executive session, which is quite unusual for any member of our committee. He has referred to star-chamber sessions.

I have sat on this committee longer than has the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] or possibly any other man. There may have been star-chamber sessions under his chairmanship of the committee, but not to my knowledge. For him to stand here and accuse the present chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], of conducting star-chamber sessions is uncalled for. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is not warranted in making such accusations.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sorry; I cannot yield to the gentleman.

Let us pass this legislation. Let us improve our relations with Mexico, because we will be providing the means, the honest means, to secure a satisfactory agreement with the country to the south of us, who are our friends. They understand us best when we are a little firm on those things on which we are trying to negotiate.

We would have been much better off with the entire world had we been firm and stood for America during the past 20 years in negotiating agreements for the benefit of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has made some reference to what he believes to be the attitude of the administration, the executive branch of the Government, with respect to this measure.

Let me say again today, as I said yesterday, that this matter was discussed at the White House last week. It was discussed again Monday morning. I say unequivocally and without any reservation at all that this measure is approved by the administration. There is no difference among the executive departments of the Government with respect to it. I state that as a fact without regard to any question that may be raised about it. I had hoped it would not be necessary to be that blunt about it, but since the question has been raised, perhaps that is the best way to clarify it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I was reporting the conversation I had with the Department of Labor to the effect that Mr. Mitchell had indicated at the White House conference which the gentleman attended

yesterday morning at 8:30 that this resolution might be very embarrassing to Mr. Dulles at Caracas. If he did not say that, then I was misinformed.

Mr. HALLECK. May I say to the gentleman that Mr. Mitchell was there. The gentleman from North Carolina has been around here long enough to know that I am not going to discuss here on the floor of the House for the RECORD the conversations that took place at the White House conference. The gentleman has been very solicitous about the administration's attitude. That is perfectly all right, but I also have a responsibility, and as I said yesterday this measure would not be here today except for the fact that those in primary charge of the conduct of our foreign affairs as well as our interests at home desire this legislation. May I say to the gentleman that Jim Mitchell, Secretary of Labor was there, but I can say also that this legislation is desired and desired at this time for enactment by the House of Representatives.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Of course the gentleman is entirely correct in saying the measure would not be here but for the fact that the administration wants it. I know the gentleman is reporting accurately on the conference. All I said was that there were some misgivings, at least with regard to the possibility of embarrassing Mr. Dulles, and he is my Secretary of State just as much as he is yours. I do not want to see him embarrassed. Now, whether the administration wants it or it does not want it, I want you to tell this House why you want it.

Mr. HALLECK. I pointed out the reason yesterday in my talk on the rule. I am not going to go over it again, but I said that I am supporting this legislation, and I said why I am supporting this legislation. As a matter of fact, apparently everybody on the Committee on Agriculture except the gentleman from North Carolina is out of step. It is not just a matter of the administration wanting this legislation. I would assume that this legislation was initiated here in the Congress because we have been acting upon this sort of legislation for years and years. What I am saying is that so far as the administration is concerned and so far as any embarrassing of Mr. Dulles is concerned, and so far as the conduct of our foreign affairs is concerned, it should be understood here without any question that this legislation should proceed to enactment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my distinguished colleague, the former vice chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], for 4 minutes, and I regret that I cannot yield any more time to him.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman does not regret any more than I do that he cannot yield me more than 4 minutes because my distinguished former chairman, and good friend, has undoubtedly been so effective in his argument that I fear that some of our colleagues may have felt that he was speaking for the Democratic membership of the Agricul-

ture Committee. Actually, there was no political division on this bill. More Democrats voted for it than Republicans. Only one other member of the committee joined the gentleman from North Carolina in opposition.

Ordinarily, this measure would have attracted little attention. It has become so important because it has been blown up into something of tremendous magnitude by those who, doubtless in all good faith, have been seeing "boogers." The bill has been completely misunderstood. Unfortunately, there is little time in which to try to clear up those misunderstandings.

This bill is but an effort to continue the basic policy which we adopted several years ago. It is based upon the belief that it is sound for the United States to try to work out a program which will not only provide the United States with needed agricultural labor, but which will give to the citizens of a friendly Republic a degree of opportunity and protection which we, in the larger nation, feel we should afford to these workers. There have been a lot of tears shed at this microphone in behalf of these workers and particularly those who are wetbacks. I want to call to your attention the fundamental problem of the wetbacks, which is simply a question of economics. In the Republic of Mexico a farm laborer can ordinarily make less working all day long from sun to sun than he will make in 1 hour when he crosses that river just a few miles to the north. Those people down there are human beings just like you and me. They have families. They are good, hardworking people. They feel responsible for supporting their families, and they make a serious effort to support them. They are going to cross the border just like water is going to run downhill. Is it any wonder that these people throng to the border, seeking to cross, seeking the fabulous wages that are paid on the northern side? What would you do if you were in their situation? I think I would cross the border just as they do—legally if they can—illegally if we refuse to provide any other method. The difference will be that if we do not pass this bill and we do not have any contract program, then they come without any protection whatever. They will accept any employment offered them—at any wage and under any living conditions so long as it seems that the immigration officers won't be likely to find them.

These Mexican workers need the little protection which a contract can afford them. They need it far more than we need it, but we must insist that if there is to be a contract that it be reasonable. I feel that the Mexican Government has insisted on some very unreasonable provisions. For instance, they have refused to allow any border recruitment. They have said that all of the workers must come from the interior of Mexico. I recognize Mexico's problems. I realize that a program which recruited all the workers from the border would be unfair. On the other hand, if all the workers are recruited in the interior, the Mexican workers who live along the border are going to continue to cross, illegally, and

we will have done little to relieve the wetback problem. I should think those who oppose this bill would want to join with us in correcting this situation. The answer should be a compromise with, not a surrender to, Mexico.

Let all those who claim to be interested in the welfare of these Mexican citizens, let them explain how they would take care of these Mexicans—how, without a contract, they would make sure that these workers will get wages promised them. I challenge the next speaker, if there are others who are opposed to this bill—I know of only one. But if there be any other opponent, let him explain to you not the dire plight of the Mexican wetback, which we all recognize, but just how he and the other opponents of this bill expect to improve that plight. Would he agree with the Mexican Government that the Mexican farmer who lives just south of the border should be denied the employment opportunities which are offered to the taxi driver from the city of Mexico? Would he oppose all contract workers? If so, what will he say to the American worker who wants a job? Not one single Mexican worker can come in under this bill until the United States Department of Labor has found that there are no American citizens who want the jobs. How do these opponents of this legislation propose to protect American labor?

Oh, they say those of us who support this bill want cheap labor. If we simply wanted to exploit the Mexican people, we would want to see all this orderly program destroyed. Then we could indeed mistreat those unfortunate wetbacks who would never dare to take their trouble to the officials because of fear of deportation.

We offer you an orderly method of employment under the law. Unless we give some alternative, the only other way for those people to come over is to let them come and be subject to all the exploitation of which the opponents of this bill have told you. In all sincerity I tell you that this is not a bill merely for the benefit of the employers in five States. It is a bill for the benefit of the citizens of a friendly republic. It is a bill for the benefit of the laboring people of the United States. It is a bill to protect human rights. Those of you who are interested in protecting human rights and who oppose this bill, should at least have the frankness to tell us just how you propose to see that those rights are protected. We offer you a program of Government-supervised contract labor. What do you offer? I challenge the next one who is going to get up here, not to talk about wetbacks, but to talk about how you are going to keep people from being wetbacks; how you are going to give some legal recourse to those people; how you are going to protect American workers from unfair competition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to place myself in the same position as my good friend from Texas [Mr. POAGE]. He is an older Member and has served longer on the Committee on Agriculture than have I. No better friend or no better working friend than Mr. POAGE have I had or expect to have in the Committee on Agriculture. We have worked together on subcommittees. We have worked together in the Committee of the Whole. We have cooperated on all problems that arise in the area which he represents, which is a great deal of the Southwest, as well as serious agricultural problems that sometimes affect the area that I personally represent. So I am proud to follow him on this occasion, especially when I know how much he really knows about this legislation.

As he told you—and he was very excellent in that statement that he made to the Rules Committee—when he explained that this was not a bill that has any concern whatsoever with the wetback problem; let us be sure that is plain in everybody's mind.

Then, to my friend, the ranking member on the minority side on the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I agree with him when he said our committee tries to operate in a nonpartisan way. We have.

Now, in the not too far distant future we will have legislation on this floor that will probably affect production areas of every part of this United States. I hope and I pray that that legislation will come out of our committee nonpartisan.

But let me call the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] to a little statement he made about the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

This statement was made when the ranking minority member who has spoken at length this afternoon and created a lot of smoke—he does not tell us where the fire is—the only difference is that this time, this moment, he is opposing this bill and at that time when he was my chairman he was all for supporting this legislation.

Now, I have not any way to know what sort of elements he has in his mind that have caused this change of stand shown in what he said about my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], when he was carrying the burden of chairmanship of the subcommittee dealing with this question:

I do not suppose you could find 30 better Americans than the 30 members of the House Committee on Agriculture.

That, of course, included the gentleman from North Carolina as well.

And certainly every member of our committee is not only interested in farmers and farm problems but is likewise interested in American laboring men and in the general welfare of all our people. Certainly no American landlord would prefer to give work to an alien in preference to a citizen, nor is it reasonable to believe that American employers of farm labor would be willing to incur the expense and to assume the risk incident to bringing in foreign labor if local labor were available.

Let us start this discussion by realizing the urgent need for importing Mexicans to do a job which otherwise will not be done.

Now, listen to the rest of it. He calls attention to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to say this without attempting to discuss the details of the measure before you, that I do hope you will listen as it is discussed. I again urge you to listen to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], the chairman of the subcommittee that conducted the hearings. He understands all of the problems here presented. If you will listen to him as he presents the bill I think you can vote more intelligently.

Now, just who is standing for this bill? What about the departments? I hold in my hand committee reports, and I see some of you have looked at them. But you will find that report signed by a man who served 6 years in this House, a man most of you know. The gentleman I refer to is now Assistant Secretary of State, Thruston Morton. Here is what he says:

The Department of State strongly favors the enactment of this joint resolution. * * * It is also felt that the likelihood of achieving a satisfactory agreement with Mexico will be improved if it can be shown that the United States is capable of exercising reasonably satisfactory controls by itself.

Further he states:

The Department of State will continue its efforts to achieve an agreement responsive to the best interests of the various affected sectors of the United States economy and of our national security, as well as those of the Mexican worker. These efforts will be appreciably assisted by passage of the legislation under consideration.

That is signed "Thruston B. Morton" and is dated February 5, 1954.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. Let me finish my statement.

In addition to that I have a statement from the Attorney General. I will not read it.

Then, I also call your attention to the statement of True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture; and in addition to that the Labor Department brought before our committee their top man and supported this legislation, which every one of you may be able to discover by just taking a glance at the printed report of the hearings.

In closing let me tell you that all this legislation does is to provide a method, a manner, a means of bringing Mexican laborers into these United States and grant them the privilege to remain in this country in areas where the Secretary of Labor declares there is a deficiency and that it is impossible to secure farm labor.

It is stuff and nonsense to think that because Colorado has 3,000 of these laborers that we do not need this legislation. The answer is, We get more of the Spanish-American people from New Mexico, Arizona, and even Texas, if there is plenty of labor in that area; but if the labor tightens up in Texas, if the labor tightens up in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, we would not be able to get along without these extra folks who come into our area. So just because the State

of Wisconsin or Michigan or some other State has only 5 or 10 or 15 Spanish-American people, that is no reason in the world why anyone should make the statement that we do not need them. We need them in Colorado because our people will not do this stoop labor; there is no question about that, and I am not finding fault with them because they will not do the stoop labor. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] told you, these Mexicans get much more money for an hour's labor up here than they can get in Mexico for a day's labor, so why should they not come into the United States and do this stoop labor? They save their money and they go back down to Mexico with their money and supply their families with much-needed food and other necessities that greatly improve their economic condition, and they should be protected by the Government of Mexico in doing this.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I have known Spanish-American workers who have attended schools under my teaching. A finer group of boys and girls I never had. But I know the life of those folks. I know the life and the surroundings from which they come. As stated by the gentleman who was blowing a lot of hot air around that would not even smoke if you put dynamite under it, these men face a terrible condition when they come into this country to work. I said, "All right, I will accept that, but you go down into Mexico and bring me the picture back as to the conditions under which their families exist in Mexico." He said he would get it for the record, but as yet he never provided it for the record because he probably has not been closer to Mexico than the north borderline of the State of California.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDON].

(Mr. CONDON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the resolution allowing the United States unilaterally to make arrangements with individual Mexican nationals for work in the United States. I do so because I feel that such an act is unwise in the absence of an agreement with the Republic of Mexico. When the measure came up in the first session of this Congress, pursuant to the bilateral agreement between the two governments, I voted for the bill. I had some misgivings as to the desirability of this method of recruitment, but I felt that a showing had been made that the labor was necessary, and that the rights of the individuals involved were protected by the agreement between our country and our neighbor to the south. Such an agreement, however, has not been negotiated for the forthcoming year. From statements made on the floor, it appears that negotiations are now going on, and there is every likelihood that some form of agreement may be reached.

I feel that by passing this legislation now, we will offset these negotiations by providing machinery for unilateral action on our part and disregarding the legitimate interests of the Mexican Government.

I feel that at a time when our world relationships and particularly those in Latin America seem to be deteriorating, we should not take action which will give offense to the very proud countries in Central and South America. Moreover, I feel that in the absence of an agreement in which the Republic of Mexico has a definite interest, there may be a possibility for a deterioration of the working conditions and wages of the persons who would come across the border.

Finally, I am impressed with the reasoning of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] that we may be creating a situation in which the Republic of Mexico under international law could refuse to allow these Mexican nationals to return to that country. If the Republic of Mexico took this course, it seems to me we would not be in a position to deport these individuals after their term of service is up. Obviously, they would have been legally admitted to the United States, and therefore the grounds for deportation may not exist in the absence of the acceptance by the Republic of Mexico of these persons at the end of the contract period.

For these reasons, I am joining with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] in opposing the measure.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HERLONG].

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate on this bill. I listened to the testimony given in the hearings and I have tried to weigh this matter objectively. I can do so because we do not use any of this labor in Florida. It is my conclusion that virtually every argument that has been made against this bill is in reality a logical argument in favor of the passage of it.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERLONG. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Does the gentleman know how many witnesses appeared in opposition to this resolution?

Mr. HERLONG. My recollection is that there were three witnesses who appeared in opposition to the bill.

Mr. FISHER. Who did they represent? From what source does the opposition to this bill come?

Mr. HERLONG. They were, of course, the labor organizations.

Mr. FISHER. Were there any witnesses in opposition to the measure except the CIO and the AFL or certain segments of them, and somebody representing a local union out in California that is endeavoring to organize the farmers out there?

Mr. HERLONG. Not that I recall.

Mr. FISHER. I would like to ask the gentleman if Mr. Thomas, who represented the CIO and who seemed to be spearheading the opposition to this measure before the committee, made any

statement as to whether he is for or against the processing of Mexican labor to work on this side regardless of whether we are or are not in agreement with Mexico?

Mr. HERLONG. It is my recollection that he was opposed to bringing any over here, whether or not there was an agreement.

Mr. FISHER. In other words, while he made a very lengthy tirade against this proposal, he finally ended up by saying that he was opposed to the use of Mexican nationals on this side of the border, whether they came in legally or illegally, or whether there was an agreement or no agreement; is not that so?

Mr. HERLONG. That is my recollection, yes.

Mr. FISHER. On the contrary, I should like to ask the gentleman if the American Farm Bureau supported this, for the record.

Mr. HERLONG. Yes, all the farm organizations who took any position at all on it, supported it.

Mr. FISHER. Did the National Grange also endorse it?

Mr. HERLONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. FISHER. Did the National Farmers Cooperative endorse it?

Mr. HERLONG. They did.

Mr. FISHER. And did the National Cotton Council endorse it?

Mr. HERLONG. They did.

Mr. FISHER. And did not more than a score of farm organizations in California who are dependent upon this labor in order to harvest their crops also endorse it?

Mr. HERLONG. There was a whole raft of them who did.

Mr. FISHER. All the responsible people who know anything at all about this issue who appeared before the committee endorsed it?

Mr. HERLONG. That was the impression that I got.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I should like to clarify a few of the things which have been said in connection with this resolution. Of course, the impression that the Government is spending a lot of money because of this resolution is fallacious because actually the Government will be spending more money unless we do bring these Mexican laborers in legally rather than have them come in illegally; because, when they are brought in legally the employer pays the expense of returning them if they leave their work or break their contract. In fact, he posts a bond to guarantee the payment of this cost if the Government is forced to apprehend the "skip."

Another thing I think should be made specifically clear is that this Mexican labor, which is imported only for agricultural purposes, will not be brought in unless there is a certificate of necessity from the Department of Labor. There has to be a need for this labor. The certificate is issued only after all available domestic labor supplies have been exhausted.

I hate to take issue with the former chairman of my committee, a man with whom I have worked in harmony through the years that I have had the opportunity of being a member of the Committee on Agriculture; but I think that he has left some impressions here today which would confuse the average person. Again I would say that if we do not pass this resolution, we will be agreeing in principle that we are willing for the Mexican Government to dictate all of the provisions under which this labor comes into the United States. I should much prefer that we do have an agreement with Mexico, even if it is the same agreement that we have had in the past. But if we cannot get such an agreement, then I think that it is reasonable to adopt this resolution. On the other hand, I say that the failure to pass this resolution, or the defeat of this resolution, will not stop wetbacks coming into the United States. I think that the failure to pass this resolution will even increase the number of wetbacks who come into the United States and will create a greater expense, and at the same time will prevent the employer of legal Mexican labor from securing the labor which he needs.

In my area of the country we have some unemployment at this time; but I can assure this House that when the cotton chopping season comes, we are not going to have any unemployment. We are going to need some additional labor in order to cultivate and harvest that crop.

I have no desire whatsoever to do anything which would in my opinion reduce the opportunity for employment of any American citizen. Actually, while the Mexican labor does not receive wages in excess of those paid to domestic labor, the employer, through the payment of transportation costs, insurance, bond, and fringe benefits which are required under the contract, is forced to pay more for the labor performed by Mexicans than that performed by American citizens, and for that reason most employers—farmers—do not use Mexican labor except in emergencies and when local labor is not available and when other domestic labor cannot be provided by the United States Employment Service. I feel that this issue has been confused more than necessary because of some of the statements which were made by our former chairman. I think the gentleman from Colorado hit the nail on the head when he said that we should follow the advice of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], who is possibly as well acquainted with the situation as any other person.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman know that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] was in gross error when he said to this House that this joint resolution was a mere continuation of the policy that has been in operation since 1948?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I am not going to argue that point with the gentleman. I will say this, however, that if

you defeat this resolution here today I think you are going to contribute to the entrance of more wetbacks and you are going to make it more difficult to reach the agreement on which the people from our Nation and the friendly nation of Mexico are now working. I think we all want to see that agreement consummated, and I think that the introduction and reporting of this resolution have had a salutary effect. I think that possibly the agreement will be consummated largely because of this resolution and not in spite of it as has been suggested by some of the opponents.

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be repetitious. This is a sound piece of legislation. It is being asked for by the administration. It has the approval of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Attorney General of the United States. It is a constructive piece of legislation.

It has been very well pointed out that this legislation is necessary to meet the stoop labor situation in the United States. It presents an orderly way of handling the wetback problem, as has been emphasized time and time again. We can either have the problem of the wetbacks continuously or we can try to do something about it. These wetbacks have been coming across the Rio Grande and into this country without much restriction. They have been creating a real problem. Under the terms of the resolution now before us, these Mexicans will come into the United States in accordance with the law. I am sure that is what the American people want done.

I am not particularly concerned because only some 96 of these Mexican laborers were employed in the State of Iowa. That is completely beside the point. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I see it as my duty to legislate for agriculture in the 48 States of the Union.

We are confronted with a very practical problem. I think you well know that the labor involved here relates to the so-called stoop labor, getting down on the ground and pulling vegetables out of the ground and pulling weeds out of the ground, and doing this stoop labor is the kind which the ordinary American laboring man simply refuses to do.

I certainly am in favor of using American labor in every instance where it can be done. When we get to the point where we cannot recruit from the labor pool in this country the men that are needed to harvest the perishable crops then it is our duty to find ways and means to get these crops harvested.

As for me, I do not want food of any kind to go to waste. I think it is highly essential that our vegetable and fruit crops be harvested when they are ready to be harvested. Unless vegetables and

fruits are harvested within a certain set time they may rot on the ground.

Now a word about the negotiations with Mexico. I am in favor of continuing the agreements with the Republic of Mexico. The negotiations of the past weeks and months have been rather one-sided affairs. We could not come to agreement with the Mexican authorities because they were arbitrary in their demands. They were insisting, among other things, that they had the right to fix the minimum wage rates in the United States, well knowing that there was no minimum wage for agricultural workers in the United States.

I think the members of the committee should also know that the Mexican Government was insisting that the insurance policies covering the Mexican workers be channeled through one particular insurance company. There is ample reason why the American negotiators were not willing to meet such unreasonable demands.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. We who are affected in our area appreciate the attitude of the gentleman. We want to do everything we can to be fair with Mexico and to be friendly with Mexico, but we should not go so far as to become paralyzed on an occasion like this for fear of offending our sister republic of Mexico.

Mr. HOEVEN. I am very happy to have the gentleman's comment. In fact, the gentleman took the words out of my mouth. I cannot quite see why Members of the Congress of the United States should be so unduly concerned about the welfare of the people of foreign countries, and not be as fully concerned about the welfare of our own people.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? What was that word—"mulish"? Did the gentleman say mulish Members of Congress?

Mr. HOEVEN. I did not make such a statement. I said unduly concerned, nothing else. There was a stalemate in the negotiations with the Republic of Mexico up to the very time the Committee on Agriculture started hearings on the resolution now being considered. When we got busy the Mexican Government got busy and now they are ready to negotiate some more. The passage of this resolution will help the negotiations rather than harm them.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to observe that my distinguished friend from Iowa made a grave mistake when he said that the State of Iowa received 97 workers. Actually, Iowa received 96. I am just wondering if the gentleman is willing to support a program that costs the American taxpayers \$2½ million a year in order to get 96 workers in the State of Iowa to save the agricultural economy of the great Iowa.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How many did the State of Michigan get?

Mr. COOLEY. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How many?

Mr. COOLEY. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, we have hundreds of them.

Mr. HOEVEN. How many did the State of North Carolina get?

Mr. COOLEY. The State of North Carolina did not get nor did the State of North Carolina need or want a single one.

Reference has been made to the endorsement of this resolution by the leading farm organizations of America. Yes, it is a fact. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange sent to our committee very brief and feeble endorsements. Frankly, I doubt if those who prepared and presented the endorsements really understood the purpose of the resolution. Be that as it may, the fact remains that according to press reports these great organizations and other great farm organizations later held a two-day meeting here in the city of Washington and finally concluded that "farm leaders hold Golden Rule is vital." Here is a quotation from the Washington Post dated February 25, 1954:

On the wetback issue, three United States farm organizations and the Mexican farm organization represented at the conference unanimously agreed that the question should be handled through an international agreement.

These groups promised to work to facilitate an agreement by their governments. They were the Asociacion Nacional de Cosecheros of Mexico and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Grange. The National Farmers Union was represented by its president, James Patton, at the Tuesday morning conference but did not participate in later meetings.

Allan B. Kline, AFBF president, is also president of the IFAP and presided at the sessions.

Even though the record discloses the feeble endorsements that I have referred to, the press report clearly indicates that the leaders of these great organizations, when they really understood the proposition, decided that Mexican labor should be recruited as contemplated by the law which has been on the books since 1948 and as it was revised or amended in 1951. So it is plain to see that not only are all of the labor organizations of America opposed to this resolution but likewise all of the great farm organizations of America are also opposed to this slam-the-door, go-it-alone program. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that we may be realistic about this very important matter and appreciate fully the delicate diplomatic implications involved.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I do not come to the well of this House today to qualify as a witness speaking to the question as to whether these workers are needed. I am perfectly willing to take the word of my colleagues who represent those districts where these workers are used. I was impressed at the beginning of the hearings on this particular resolu-

tion with the fact that we had reams and reams of testimony previously taken, coming from essentially the same sources that a repetition of it came from when we opened the doors to them again. So I would like to address my remarks for an instant or two to the reasons for the opposition that has appeared on the floor of this House to this legislation. It seems to be an uncontroverted fact that these Mexicans are needed; that they are coming. Therefore, if they are here they are going to work. I want them to work legally.

When we began the hearings on this legislation the ranking Democrat on this committee, whom you have heard at some length this afternoon, insisted that he thought a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture was much better qualified to negotiate an agreement between this Government and the Government of Mexico than were the representatives of the executive department. He insisted that he felt that the chairman of our great committee should send a subcommittee to Mexico City in order to negotiate this agreement. The chairman of the committee, very wisely in my opinion, felt that the Members of the Congress had no business in Mexico City attempting to usurp the prerogatives of the executive department, regardless of how long it had been since certain Members had been on an extended tour. In confirmation of that particular position, I was astounded later on in the hearings by having the ranking Democrat on our committee insist that representatives of the Department of Labor tell the committee in open public hearings exactly the points on which this sovereign Government would yield. Finally, I was glad to see that this committee, in direct divergence from action taken by some committees in this Congress in recent years, decided that for once representatives of this Government should have their hands upheld.

Many crocodile tears have been shed in the well of this House over some supposed unilateral action that might come from this Government if this resolution is adopted. The testimony makes abundantly clear that there have been hundreds and hundreds of instances where the agents of Mexico have employed unilateral actions, even in spite of contracts that existed.

Now, if you want to help solve the wetback problem, if you want to help keep wetbacks out of this country, you vote to adopt this resolution. The reason for the opposition that came from the well of the House was very obvious to me, because it came at the instance of two labor organizations. The reason for their opposition was obvious, it being based on the fact that they could not demand organizational dues from those Mexican workers, because if they did it would violate the contract under which the Mexicans work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, we have had a very interesting and constructive debate this afternoon on this bill.

Mr. POAGE, of Texas, and Mr. HILL, of Colorado, made especially eloquent and interesting speeches.

It is hard for me to understand why there should be so much misunderstanding on this proposal to bring into the United States Mexican nationals to help harvest the fabulous crops of California and other Western States, especially those which rely on irrigation.

The ones who profit most from this operation, I think, are the Mexican workers. By that I mean they profit most financially when it is considered how much they are paid in Mexico and what they are paid by the ranchers who hire them in California. But we also profit greatly by this operation because it enables California ranchers to harvest the fabulous crops which we grow in our State. What I wish our eastern friends could understand is that if we do not get the laborers to help us harvest these crops that the prices to the consumer will be increased because of a scarce crop.

For instance, now, in my area asparagus is ready to be harvested. Six hundred workers are required right now to help harvest this crop and 600 more will be required in several weeks. This applies to all other crops such as celery, potatoes, onions, cherries, and so forth.

There have been so many excellent speeches showing the need for this bill that there is nothing I can add. The Committee on Agriculture of the House was practically unanimous that this measure should be passed at once. Its recommendations have always been sound and its recommendation in this instance is no exception.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, we have only one other speaker on this side.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

I am somewhat surprised by the speech which has just been made by my distinguished friend from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER]. His speech prompts me to say that for 4 long years I was chairman of the great Committee on Agriculture. In each term of Congress this House made available to our committee the sum of \$50,000, and this House without a dissenting vote passed the resolution which authorized our committee to meet at any time, whether Congress was in session or not, and at any place inside or outside of the United States. If that resolution did not take in the entire world I do not know how the entire world could have been taken in. Yet during that entire time, for 4 years while I was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, I did not go to Mexico at the expense of the taxpayers of America. During the time that I was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, I sent subcommittees to Mexico; I sent subcommittees to many parts of our own great country, and at least one subcommittee to Europe. At my direction, and pursuant to the resolution I have just mentioned, I requested and required the members of our committee to use Gov-

ernment facilities on a nonreimbursable basis and on a space-available basis—the ships and planes and other facilities owned and operated by our Government, and, as a result of all of this, my recollection is we turned back into the Treasury of the United States during the first 2 years more than \$28,000 of the \$50,000 which this House had made available to our committee. In the next 2 years we did just about the same thing, and, my recollection is, we turned back more than one-half the money which you had appropriated for us. Mr. Chairman, my recollection is further to the effect that I did not travel with any of the subcommittees to any place inside or outside of the United States except on one occasion I did meet one of the subcommittees investigating the terminal markets in the city of New Orleans and perhaps on one other occasion I met with members of our committee in the city of Memphis.

Mr. Chairman, had I really wanted to travel even to the far-distant parts of the world, for 4 long years I could have gone at the expense of the taxpayers, but this, Mr. Chairman, I did not do. The record of expenditures is over yonder in the House Office Building and certainly those records are open for the scrutiny and inspection of the gentleman from Georgia. I shall be glad to put the expenditures of our committee up against the expenditures of any other committee of this Congress. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am certainly surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia.

Why is not the gentleman from Georgia willing to meet the issue here presented forthright and head on and argue the merits of the proposition here presented? The answer to that question is obvious. He has no argument.

During the time that I was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and when that committee had the authority and the money I have just referred to, and at a time when the officials of our Government were negotiating an agreement with the Government of Mexico, two Members of Congress, Senator ALLEN JOSEPH ELLENDER, of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and my distinguished and beloved colleague W. R. POAGE, of Texas, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, actually went to Mexico as advisers to our team of negotiators. During the hearings on this joint resolution, and after being thoroughly convinced that we had no team of negotiators in Mexico, and after I had been further convinced that no real effort had been made to compose differences and to reach an agreement, I merely suggested, in our committee room, that it might be a good idea for some members, perhaps one or two from each of the committees, that is, of the Senate and the House, to go to Mexico and to supplement the feeble efforts of those who had been charged with the great responsibility of negotiating a new agreement. At the time I made the suggestion I know that the chairman of our committee, the very distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] had no authority to send a member of our committee outside of our coun-

try, nor did he have money available to him to defray the expenses incident to such a mission. If you will examine the transcript you will see that at the very time I made the suggestion I said I had never been into the interior of Mexico and I had no desire to go there now. I made the suggestion only to emphasize the fact that I believe that reasonable men could compose the differences.

I stated before the Rules Committee that I thought that any five members of that great committee could take charge of the negotiations and could come to an agreement. I am more than ever convinced that the officials of our Government laid down an ultimatum and then came home. In effect, they said, you will do it our way or you will not do it at all.

If you will examine the record you will not find even the names of the negotiators. I challenge anyone even now to give me the name of any official of our Government who has even spoken to an official of the Government of Mexico, except perhaps to the Ambassador from Mexico, who is residing right here in the city of Washington. The whole problem was turned over to our Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. White. When the negotiations broke down and were terminated, officials of our Government sought to establish an illegal program which was finally declared illegal by the great Comptroller General on February 2 in the good year of our Lord 1954.

Prompted by the hope of President Eisenhower, and, no doubt, at his request, negotiations were resumed on the night of February 10. The negotiations are now in progress and fortunately great progress has been made. Everything now indicates that within the next few days all controversies will be composed and an agreement will be reached. Why should we interfere with those negotiators by passing this resolution which very well might be considered as an insult to the officials of the Government of Mexico?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, it is rather unfortunate, I think, that personalities have been permitted to enter into this discussion, because what we have here at stake is a very important problem; it is important to the economy of great sections of our country.

I am supporting this resolution and I do so wholeheartedly. I have supported similar legislation in the past.

The question has been raised here as to whether or not the American Farm Bureau is in support of this legislation. I wish to read from a letter which was addressed to our chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], February 19 of this year concerning House Joint Resolution 355. This is the pertinent paragraph:

The American Farm Bureau very strongly supports the enactment of House Joint Resolution 355. As you know we recommended early consideration of the matter by your committee. We testified in favor of the bill. We have urged the House Rules Committee to expedite the granting of a rule. We have urged the Senate Agriculture Committee to expedite their consideration of a similar

Senate resolution. We have recommended to the Senate majority leader that the Senate resolution be cleared for early action by the Senate.

I think that should in very conclusive fashion set to rest any question that might have arisen in your mind with regard to this particular matter.

Just briefly in conclusion I may say this, that in my State and also in Michigan because it is a seasonal proposition, many of these Mexicans, both citizens of the State of Texas as well as Mexican nationals do come up for seasonal work. They come into Indiana for a short season, go on up to Michigan, then they come back again for the harvest season. Primarily they come into Indiana for the tomato harvest season and in this respect they are invaluable; in fact, if we are to get this great tomato harvest in the pack it is absolutely essential that we do have them. They are dependable, and I would like to say here and now that we in Indiana have had none but the finest contacts and dealings with these people. They have represented in my opinion an excellent type of citizenship, and we are proud to have them there. We are very happy also to tell you that many of those same families have been coming to our community for several years. We have seen those who started coming to Indiana many years ago have improved their economic status to where they are able to maintain themselves at higher standard of living and some are people of very substantial means. So I think it is important to remember that in this problem the people who are participating, whether they are citizens of Texas or Mexican nationals, are and have been profiting by this opportunity. Certainly I know that we in Indiana have been delighted to have them. They have come to my home county and they have rendered a very valuable service.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Let me point out to the gentleman that you did not get a single one of them in Indiana. How can the gentleman receive them so cordially when the record shows that Indiana did not get a single one?

Mr. HARVEY. I do not know where the gentleman got his statistics, but I live in Indiana and I know they come there.

Mr. COOLEY. This is from the Labor Department.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 501 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949," approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, is further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)."

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on this bill as one who is familiar with it from personal experience because on rare occasions when no other source of labor is available I have hired Mexican nationals on my ranch in California.

I would like to point out some of the facts regarding the unusual situation which prevails in my native State of California. In the first place, as you probably know, our State raises 212 commercial crops. To be commercial a crop must be in interstate or foreign commerce and it must bring \$1 million into the State of California; otherwise it is not classified as commercial.

Our State of California produces 8 percent of the agricultural wealth of the United States and uses 7 percent of the agricultural labor. In the last 4 years, the most recent 4 years, we have produced \$2 billion in new agricultural wealth, yet in the last 100 years our gold industry in the State of California has produced less than \$1 billion in new wealth.

In our State we plant and harvest a crop every month of the year. We raise crops on land at elevations of 5,000 feet on down to 250 feet below sea level. We raise them in temperatures that vary from 120 degrees to freezing in any month of the year.

I point out these facts to show that California has a different situation. Mechanization is not possible in our State as it is in others.

Mr. Chairman, I would like now to come down to a very basic point which has been involved in this debate today. That is the question, Is there a shortage of agricultural labor? With in excess of 3 million unemployed how can there be a labor shortage? I admit to you very frankly that in our State of California there is unemployment, but I point out that those who are currently unemployed are not qualified to perform agricultural labor nor do they have the desire to engage in it.

Agricultural labor, believe it or not, is skilled labor. For example, may I point out the operation involved in the thinning of sugar beets which is currently going on at this very moment on my ranch in California. I am paying \$16 an acre for thinning sugar beets. A good experienced sugar-beet thinner can thin an acre in 10 hours. His salary is, therefore, \$1.60 an hour. We plant sugar beets on hills or beds which are 40 inches apart and we plant two rows to each hill or bed. That means that there are 26,162 running feet row in each acre. We try to leave 160 beets every 100 feet when we are performing this thinning operation. That means that this man, this skilled laborer I am going to call him, must strike the ground with his short-handled hoe 15,697 times to earn that \$16 or \$1.60 an hour. If he thins

the acre in 10 hours, that means he hits the ground with that hoe 1,570 times each hour or 27 strokes per minute, or every 2.2 seconds.

Visualize this beet thinner. He cannot get down on his knees because he is progressing forward at a rate of 12 to 14 feet a minute. He is standing in a stooped position, reaching to the ground, chopping every 2.2 seconds. And he must be very careful to hit the ground as close to that beet seedling as he possibly can, so that the many beet seedlings which are intertwined will be exposed. And while he is doing that with his right hand, his left index finger and thumb are working with the deftness of a surgeon, going in to untwine those intertwined beets, removing the weak ones and leaving only the strong ones and leaving only one single beet every 8 inches.

I point out that operation to you, Mr. Chairman, to show you that this is not just ordinary labor; it is skilled labor.

There is unemployment in California. Go to the unemployment insurance lines and you will see it. But go to those lines and ask those men if they will accept a job thinning beets, hitting that ground 1,570 times per hour for \$16 an acre, and they will tell you, "We won't do it." And furthermore, if you try them you will find that they cannot do it.

I maintain that the persons in the unemployment insurance lines or the people who are unemployed in California and the other States are not agricultural laborers. They are not qualified to do this work. They do not have the desire to do it.

As I explained in a debate on this subject last year, we prefer to hire local labor because local laborers are more experienced and because the incidental costs of local labor are not as high as for Mexican nationals.

Let me quote from a letter which I received from one of my growers in California, a heavy producer of broccoli:

They call the Mexican national program slavery. In some areas of the Nation this might be true, but why penalize California and Arizona? We must pay these nationals the going rate of pay for such labor as we pay the locals. Then we must furnish camp facilities, power, water, heat, kitchen, cooks, transportation, medical treatment, transportation to and from the border, association fees, and countless other expenses. Our cost for this program brings the hourly rate to \$1.19 per hour per man. We can hire locals, if available, for 95 cents to \$1 per hour and furnish none of the above. Obviously, it would be sound business to hire locals, but there's one catch—there are none, or very few, who are willing to work in the fields. Those who used to work in canneries have gone to industrial employment; those who used to work the fields have gone to the canneries and industry. You have no one to replace the field worker except the "wineos." For 3 years now we have had standing orders for 60 men per year from the farm labor office, and in the whole 3 years they have been unable to furnish us 60 men total.

I quote from another letter received from a large producer of strawberries. He says:

Domestic labor here has never been successful because the majority of available

domestic workers are not accustomed and have no desire for the type of stoop labor that is necessary for strawberry harvest.

Another large producer of strawberries says:

While it is true that there may be local unemployment, none of our local people will do stoop labor. In hundreds of cases people are sent out from employment offices with cards, requesting us to sign their cards showing no jobs, in order that they may go back on unemployment relief. Whether we sign the card or not, in 75 percent of the instances they will not attempt the work. Those that will try, generally will last only a day or two.

Here in another letter is the case of a farmer in my district who wanted to hire local labor, so he went to the local farm-labor office:

We needed men to pick broccoli, and we were sent 60 men from the Department of Farm Labor; 2 men worked 2 hours, another 4 hours, the others refused to work at all.

Another letter comes from an association which hires Mexican nationals in my district. They said they went to the State of California Farm Placement Service and they attempted to replace our Mexican nationals with domestic workers. The result was that in 2 weeks' time they sent out 23 domestic unemployed to 1 of their growers. One of the 23 worked 4 days, the others worked from 2 hours to less than a day. Yet that operation needed 40 men.

I point out that the legitimate farm laborer who sincerely desires work will always have that work in the particular section of California which I happen to represent. I can show you hundreds of men who devote their lives to rendering this type of service and who have a better standard of living than the average factory worker in the big city. But unfortunately not enough of these men exist, and we still lose our crops.

One more important point, and that is that the industrial workers who are in the packing sheds in the plants where these crops are packaged and processed will lose their jobs unless the field workers are available to harvest the crops of the raw material which these people put into packages.

I contend that if you deny us an adequate source of farm labor to harvest our highly perishable specialty crops you will be denying industrial workers in the packing sheds their right to earn a living.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt as to the probable outcome of this joint resolution, but I should like to place myself on record as stating that it is a poor resolution for this body to pass.

It seems rather strange to me, listening to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER], that he could not get qualified Americans at \$1.60 an hour. There must be a rather strange situation existing when they cannot get Americans at \$1.60 an hour.

My friend admittedly has an interest, and he had a perfect right as a Member of this body to express his thoughts, but he clearly showed he had an interest. He is speaking for one segment, the big producers. On the other hand, I have something here from a qualified person who is certainly disinterested, but whose

concern is not only with the bodies of men, women, and children, the families of the workers, but also with the souls of the workers and their families. I read a telegram that I have here dated February 26, 1954, addressed to me. It is as follows:

Will you please express my earnest hope to your colleagues in the House of Representatives that as many of them as possible be present Monday to vote against House Joint Resolution 355. As I have written to President Eisenhower and Chairman CLIFFORD HOPE of the House Agricultural Committee, I feel strongly the proposed unilateral amendment to Public Law 78 will accentuate the wetback problem rather than cure it, will enlarge the injustice to Mexican workers crossing the border rather than lessening it, and will cause further injustice to our domestic workers: at the same time mistreatment of individual human beings would thus be increased. Enactment of this legislation at the behest of powerful interests in five States will gravely endanger our relations with Mexico and all Latin American Republics. Our good-neighbor policy is clearly at stake in this issue.

That telegram is signed by Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, of the archdiocese of San Antonio in Texas.

The other day President Eisenhower made a statement and among other things he said that the United States leadership, and I quote, "reflects no ambition for world power. It springs from no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations."

Yet, here we are, powerful America, the most powerful nation in the world passing a bill today that will be an affront to our neighbor to the south. Should we do it? Is it for our best interest to do it? We see the situation in Korea. We know it is fraught with danger. We see the situation in Indochina. We see the situation existing in the Near East and in the Middle East. We see the world confronted with danger. We see the dangerous situation existing internally in Italy and in France. Now by this legislation we are going out of our way to affront our neighbor to the south, and when you affront any Central or South American country, you affront all nations in South America. So far as I am concerned, I hope this bill will not pass. I am doubtful, however. I feel quite certain it will pass, but it should not pass. In any event, I hope the Government of Mexico, and the press of Mexico, and the people of Mexico will not hold its passage and its affront to them against all Americans. To me it is one of the strangest situations to see great America at this time with the Secretary of State in Venezuela at a meeting, at a conference of South American and North American nations calling for unity and amity, as I say, to me it is one of the strangest situations to see the House of Representatives of America considering and passing this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not any sound or logical argument has been presented on the floor of the House as to why this resolution should be adopted. An effort has been made to lead the Members of

the House to believe that this is but a mere continuation of a program which has been in operation since 1948. It is a repudiation of that policy. It is a go-it-alone policy. There is no need for this foreign labor in this country at this time. I want to ask the gentleman if he will sum up the arguments in favor of this resolution. We are told the administration wants it, but we are not told why it wants it.

Mr. McCORMACK. All I can say to the gentleman is that the passage of this bill at this time is fraught with danger. The only construction that can be placed upon it by the people of Mexico is that we are putting a club over their head. We are trying to overcome that impression—a hangover from the past. The South American countries have a feeling that we have been acting the part of the big brother with a big club in our hand. It is going to take many generations to overcome that feeling. This bill is not conducive to better relationships with our neighbor to the south, but is conducive to increasing tensions, all to the disadvantage of both countries. I repeat, if this bill passes the House, I hope the officials of the Government of Mexico and the members of Mexico and the people of Mexico will realize that there were some among us in this body who fought the passage of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I live on the border of Mexico in west Texas and represent 500 miles of Mexican border. I have heard all of this discussion, and I cannot understand why the Members should work up so much heat over a very simple matter. But, in my opinion, and I have many things to base that on, it all stems from the heads of the CIO. They have been trying for the last several years to deny any Mexican labor coming into this country because, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] said yesterday, they are not dues-paying members. So they are against their entry.

That does not adversely affect the laboring men in this country in any way. This country needs these Mexican laborers. As has been pointed out by several speakers, we have no stoop laborers. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] says \$1.60 would appeal to a lot of men out of work. That may be true, but they are not skilled in that type of work. If it was not a skilled job, that \$1.60 an hour might appeal to them.

We have been getting more and more difficult situations into this agreement to try to keep on friendly relations with Mexico. There are no more interested people than those in Texas who are interested in that friendly policy. There is no man in this House who has more friends in Mexico than have I, or who have spent more time in Mexico than have I. I do not believe the Mexican officials are as much concerned about this, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has pointed out. As a matter of fact, I heard a few days ago the President of Mexico felt that he

could straighten this thing out in a few minutes. But I went to Mexico 2 or 3 years ago, very much concerned about the way this thing was going on. We were getting increased hardships injected into this Mexican labor agreement, so that the farmers cannot employ Mexicans at all. We have almost reached that point now. I went down to Mexico and found that there was one of the head men of the CIO down there telling our Labor Department what to put into the agreement between the United States and Mexico. I saw him there every day for about 3 days. So it is not just guesswork with me. I know the CIO is trying to run this thing. The laboring people are not adversely affected, but they are benefited, because if we can grow crops and harvest them, if we can keep those crops from spoiling and get them into commercial channels, the members of labor get cheaper vegetables and products than if they are not allowed to be harvested.

I have heard a great deal about the cost of this program from the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. He said a lot about \$2-million cost. It is true. I understand they have been spending a considerable sum in processing and examining nationals coming through in the regular manner. At the same time, it is relieving the border-patrol men and the immigration agents from doing a lot of work that they would otherwise have to do. So the Government in the long run would probably be spending that same \$2 million in enforcement officers in other places, instead of in the Labor Department.

I do not think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] should be so concerned about \$2 million being spent in some 20 States in the Union when our Government is spending a considerable sum in the Carolinas in subsidizing tobacco. We have to have a little Government support on this, that is true. You might keep that in mind.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Since the gentleman is from the border country, as am I, the two of us know the Mexican people and admire them. I will ask the gentleman if it is not a sort of insult to the Mexican Government and the Mexican people to suggest that they would consider it an affront for the United States Congress to take it on ourselves to legislate on an issue that is domestic, in that it deals with foreign labor in this country legally, that are being processed and given very favorable working contracts.

Does not the gentleman think that Mexico is not the type of nation or the type of people who would resent our doing what we have a right to do under our sovereignty as a nation?

Mr. REGAN. The gentleman is correct. They are reasonable, sensible people; and I want to say again that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] and I both have many friends among the Mexican people. We are not going to offend them through this legislation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

WHY UNNECESSARILY OFFEND MEXICO?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in what may now be said it is my sincere hope that no Member of the House will construe what is about to be said as an attempt to solicit, I would not say "get", solicit the favor of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] by agreeing with one of the views he just expressed.

This bill is an apparently harmless one. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] said that Michigan had 2,500 Mexican workers. We have onions, carrots, cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, worlds of crops; we have square miles of muck land where you cannot get an American, much less an Irishman, to get down on his knees and pull weeds, thin plants; they just will not do it. And, of course, the members of the CIO, and there is a fine delegation down here from the CIO, and the UE from Whirlpool Corp. are in opposition to this bill. I can understand why when these people come in from Mexico and they cannot be forced into a union to pay initiation fees and dues, why the CIO does not want them here; that is not hard to figure out. Neither can I understand why when the CIO or UE men do not want the work, will not do the job which the Mexicans want and will do, they should object, unless it be on the ground just suggested. Certainly the union men want cheaper vegetables, farm produce, for their families.

But there is something else about the bill, in view of our foreign policy, that is not logical. What does the legislation do? As one reads it, it appears to be harmless, does it not? Apparently; but what it says in amending this law is that if the Secretary of Labor cannot agree with the Mexican Government, then he, the Secretary, can go ahead and recruit workers from Mexico anyway, regardless of what Mexico thinks. That is being bigger and stronger than Mexico. We will just deal with her individual citizens as we please, regardless of what the Mexican Government says or does. In short Mexico, though friendly, can like it or lump it.

We have spent billions upon billions of dollars, we have had at least a million men in the armed services to buy friendship. One of the objectives for the spending of billions, getting into two wars was to retain the friendship of other nations by helping them fight communism and the Communists. We have been at it for 20 long years, trying, we were told, to build up friendship. Now we come along with this bill, and we say to Mexico: "You either agree or the Secretary of Labor will do five things." And whether you like it makes no difference. "This is it; you take it and like it." Is that the way to treat a friendly nation? Would we do that to Britain? What are the things we authorize the Secretary to do? I sent over to get the statute law.

It lists five things that the Secretary of Labor can do without paying any attention to what the Mexican Government wants. Here is the statutory authorization:

The Secretary is given authority:

(1) To recruit such workers (including any such workers who have resided in the United States for the preceding 5 years, or who are temporarily in the United States under legal entry);

(2) To establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing such workers while arrangements are being made for their employment in, or departure from, the continental United States;

(3) To provide transportation for such workers from recruitment centers outside the continental United States to such reception centers and transportation from such reception centers to such recruitment centers after termination of employment;

(4) To provide such workers with such subsistence, emergency medical care, and burial expenses (not exceeding \$150 burial expenses in any one case) as may be or become necessary during transportation authorized by paragraph (3) and while such workers are at reception centers.

Somebody said that the Mexican Government wanted a minimum wage. Well, we have it in this country. Is there any reason why they should not down there? And to have their people who come up here should not receive a minimum wage. Then the same gentleman, my very dear friend from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] said they had less than a hundred in Iowa—said that the Mexicans were trying to channel the insurance—I suppose health and welfare—into some particular company. Well, bless your dear heart, that is what the labor racketeers do in this country. When I wanted to stop it a committee of the House said: "Get out of that one; we do not want you monkeying around there."

Permit me to repeat: Just what can the Secretary do? He is authorized to recruit such workers.

That is all there in section 1. To recruit such workers. That is solicit Mexicans to leave their homes, their country and do the work we will not do.

What else does he do? "Establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing."

That is to say, he can go across the Mexican border, send his agents across to coax workers into signing employment contracts, put up a barracks, housing facilities, he can pay the transportation of the Mexicans from their homes to wherever this center is, he can feed those Mexicans and take care of them, give them medical services while they are there, yes, he can bury them, too, if it does not cost more than \$150. All of that the Secretary of Labor can do without the consent of the Mexican authorities. He can tell the representatives of this friendly nation to "go peddle their papers. We will deal with their people as we wish."

I do not know what is coming over the folks here who talk about States rights. Why, do you not want to retain the bargaining power in the Congress?

To say nothing about in the States? You want to give the Secretary of Labor the authority and let him go down and establish these recruiting centers to coax the Mexicans to come over here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the resolution back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the only point I care to make is we need these workers in Michigan. We need between 3,000 and 3,500 of them this coming year. We need them in the canning and processing factories as well as on the farms. We want them in Michigan.

But certainly our folks do not want the Secretary of Agriculture in opposition to the policies which we have supported and which has cost us so much in dollars, in lives, and suffering in getting the good will of the other nations to act arbitrarily and without the approval of the Government of this friendly nation in inducing its people to come here just because they will work for less than others. We do not want the Secretary of Agriculture to go down there close to the line or perhaps in Mexico. Do we want the Secretary to coax these people away from their homeland by giving them more money, more money than they can make at home, to come across the border and defy the Mexican Government to prescribe rules, regulations, or laws under which their own people may operate? We can do all that need be done easy enough by negotiation. Are we being Christians—friendly when instead of appointing members of a joint Commission to do the job we give the Secretary power to tell Mexico you do this or we, because we have the power, will do it anyway. We do not need to use strong-arm methods, we do not need to tell them we are going to do it anyway, we do not need to say we are going to get your men and women to come over here whether you want us to or not, and you have nothing to say or do about their wages or living conditions.

Think it over. I do not want to oppose the Farm Bureau. I try to go along with their program, but I do not believe in delegating authority to an executive to deal with a friendly nation when that nation does not want to deal with him. Maybe I will have to vote "present." If I do, it will be the second time I have done that since I have been here. I am not laboring under any delusions about what is going to happen here. The bill will be passed by a comfortable margin. If it does, and I vote "no," then once more I am not going along with my leadership and the Eisenhower administration. I would like to go along sometime on something with them. I wish they would send up more of the sound, sensible ideas which, even though they are old, made us what we are.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it clear in the beginning that I am not speaking for California, Arizona or for a lot of these other places. I am speaking for the eighth congressional district of Louisiana. And I am not talking about what somebody told me or about something that I read in a book. I am going to talk to you about what I, GEORGE LONG, know about this situation.

We come here and we talk about overproduction. We have too much butter, we have too much wheat, we have too much corn, we have too much of everything; yet you want to bring more people into this country to create more surplus for the Government to buy. That is the whole story. You want to bring in more labor, Mexican labor, and I do not care where they come from.

In my part of the country we have reduced the need for cotton pickers by half, by the use of the cotton picking machines. I raise cotton. I am a cotton farmer. I know something about these Mexican laborers, and I am going to tell you about them, too. We further reduced the need for cotton pickers by reducing the number of acres by 33½ percent.

Now we have on our hands, along with much of the rest of the United States, unemployment. The people I am talking about do not raise crops. They do not own a foot of land. The only place they have is the home that they live in. They work on the farms by the hour or by the day. They are recruited by people who come to town and take them off to the farm and work them for that day. These people, many of them, are today out of work because much cotton land is not being cultivated. They will not be needed to pick the cotton.

This Mexican laborer business has been bothering my part of the country a long time. We can recruit all the labor we need, and we can help Texas if they want it, right out of Louisiana where these people live.

Let us see what there is about these Mexican laborers. They are brought into our State in cattle trucks, standing up; there is not even room to sit down. They cannot speak a word of English, but they have a man with them who can. And he sells them, he trades them to these big farmers.

You talk about the CIO wanting this bill or the American Federation of Labor wanting this bill. I will tell you who

wants this bill. The big cotton farmer in Louisiana wants these Mexican laborers, because he can hire them for a pittance as against the laborers who live there. And he is doing it. There is no question about his doing it. Do not be deceived about who is doing this. Some of the Members have been a little caustic here. Do you know what this is? This is for the big farmers in California, in Louisiana, and in the rest of this country. They are the people who want the bill. This is the payoff to the big farmers and the big cattle raisers for having financed the Republican campaign. I am speaking for the poor fellow who does not have a dime and who cannot speak for himself and who wants an opportunity to go out and earn a living for a bunch of little old kids. In many of those huts there are living 2 and 3 families who are begging for a chance to earn an honest living. Do not deny them that chance.

If Texas wants this, if California wants it, let them have it. But do not force it on the State of Louisiana where we have men on relief rolls today begging for work.

Announcement by President Eisenhower that this country will resume negotiations with Mexico toward an agreement on importation of farm labor from that country falls far short of the action required to solve the wetback problem. In 1951, before he entered the White House, Mr. Eisenhower called the wetback situation a moral disgrace. Since he became President, traffic in this contraband labor has increased to a current rate of 1 million a year. At the same time a dangerous relaxation in the standards formerly protecting such workers has taken place.

Pressure for increased immigration of Mexican farmworkers comes from the big ranchers and corporate farms of California and the Southwest. These interests gave the Republican ticket heavy political and financial support in their campaign. In response to their claims that an emergency exists, the Department of Labor is now, with doubtful legality, recruiting farmworkers for them at the border.

There is no justification for legislation, already approved by the Agriculture Committees of both Houses of Congress, authorizing the Department of Labor to contract for seasonal farmworkers from Mexico. Unemployment in the United States is increasing rapidly, with more than 3½ million now idle. The situation in Louisiana at this time is deplorable. There are thousands of unemployed men—farmers and laborers—forced off the farms as a result of the reduction in cotton acreage. The landlords are not in position to keep them because cotton is the money crop, and they do not have enough land. Many farms which supported from 75 to 100 families now have 25 or less.

For the past several years, the laborers on cotton farms have found it increasingly difficult to obtain employment. Now that the cotton acreage has been reduced, many thousands of people who have no other vocation are out of work. In the main, these people are well trained

in farming but untrained in any other line.

Alien Mexican labor is a problem for other reasons. Use and sale of narcotics increase as do crimes of violence. Illegitimate births, attributable to alien fathers, are common.

I suggest that we make the wetbacks drybacks and leave them in Mexico where they cannot compete with our farm laborers. All the farm labor needed this year can be recruited in Louisiana and other Southern States, I am sure; and I trust we will not be foolish enough to think that we are doing anyone a favor when we bring more labor into this country, thereby forcing the minimum wage down instead of up and reducing our standard of living to the point that we will again have in this country unfed and unclothed men and women—all brought on by the fact that we were not wise enough to see in time and avoid the indiscriminate admission of Mexican labor into this country. We already have laws by which Mexican labor can be brought into this country; and there is no need, year after year, to meet here and fight out this problem of making legal that which is otherwise illegal.

It seems to me that we ought to wake up and, instead of crying high taxes, put into practice measures calculated to remove the burden from the taxpayers. I earnestly hope that the members of this Congress will take stock, do some figuring for themselves, and not be stampeded by a group of big farmers who employ large numbers of laborers each year and want to hire them just as cheaply as they can. They seem to be not at all concerned with the misery that will result, such as sickness from overcrowding and even death to children who are undernourished. We all know the weak go first; and when adults cannot find employment to support their families, then malnutrition follows. This is a serious situation and, rather than patch together the old pact for importing workers, Congress should look to the rights of American citizens who have been treated with a good deal less consideration than their foreign cousins. If we continue to admit Mexicans, we will certainly live to see the day that we will regret it. The Congress of the United States can and should be held responsible for the condition that is bound to come if this bill is passed.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said about this legislation. Let us at the start clear up one thing. Statements were made by several of the speakers supporting the legislation which might lead people to believe that this is the same legislation, that it has the same thought behind it, that has been on this floor in previous years. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Let us review for just a brief moment the history of this legislation. Before I review it briefly, may I say that in that review I hope to justify the position taken by the labor movements of this country, about which some critical or unfounded remarks were made today.

During the years of World War II there was found to be a great shortage of labor qualified and willing and avail-

able for agricultural work. Nobody denied it. It was well recognized. The labor movements of the United States cooperated in setting up a program that would open the borders of this country to Mexican labor that was available because their citizens were not being used in as great numbers as ours were on the battlefield.

At the cessation of the war that program was terminated or reduced. In 1948 it was proposed that a new program be worked out which would supply labor to a recognized shortage in the farm and agricultural areas of this country. The labor movement recognized the need. The labor movement came back to Washington and sat down in conferences. At that time as the President of the California State Federation of Labor I took part in those conferences and urged the working out of a program which would bring Mexican labor into the United States under properly negotiated contracts to help solve the labor shortage in the agricultural field.

That program as enacted into law by the Congress provided for a contract or a treaty between this country and the Mexican Government. A contract takes two parties, it takes a meeting of the minds, and it must be bilateral. There may be some unilateral points of execution, but the contract must be bilateral between two separate and distinct people. That is what we had, and it expired on January 15 of this year.

Since then what has happened? This country went on its own, carrying out its own policy to bring these people in. The Comptroller General of the United States advised the Secretary of Labor and the administrative agencies that they were expending the funds appropriated by this Congress to be used for the purpose of carrying out such agreement as was arrived at between our two countries, the United States and Mexico, under the previous law passed, they were expending the funds illegally and unlawfully, and they must cease and desist.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHELLEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman point out at that place in his remarks the fact that the law under which these agreements have been executed is still on the books and still in operation? It was continued at the request of the present administration, and goes through 1955. It was only the contracts that have expired, and they have been extended for 6 weeks pending the outcome of these negotiations.

Mr. SHELLEY. What the gentleman has said is absolutely correct. The law is still on the books. The contract agreement has expired, and the contract agreement in the past several days has been extended for 6 weeks pending the outcome of the resumed negotiations that are now going on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I would like to

know how many there are who desire to speak on the joint resolution at this time. I think we ought to close up the general debate.

Mr. COOLEY. I think there are about 4 or 5 on this side, maybe 6.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 16 gentlemen standing.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to object to additional time and I shall not object as far as the gentleman from California is concerned, but I think I shall be compelled to object to additional time on the part of any other member, in view of the fact that there are still a large number who desire to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, when the contract expired on January 15, large numbers of workers rushed to the Mexican border, at least in my State, and I assume there were similar occurrences in and along the border in other States. You saw the pictures of such occurrences as shown by Mr. COOLEY earlier in this debate. I have on the committee desk on this side of the aisle notarized affidavits from people who witnessed the situation where the employees of the Department of Immigration of the United States, Department of Employment, and of the border patrol who had rounded up not only Mexicans who had originally come in legally, but those who had come in illegally, brought them to the border and told them, "There is no longer any contract. We will take you to the border. You put your foot over and then jump back and you will then be a legal entrant under the way we are now operating." I have any number of affidavits from people who saw that operation. That is not denied. That is what will prevail if you adopt this kind of legislation. What will we do with these people after they are here if the Mexican Government at some subsequent date refuses to take them back? You are passing legislation which is creating a terrific social impact upon the conditions of American workers. In this resolution you are passing legislation which can have the most dire effect on our diplomatic situation in Central and South America where the Communist agents have been operating for some time in Guatemala and in Mexico, and who several years ago were in strong power in Chile, who have been using the argument that the United States is an imperialistic country which will simply operate for its own benefit, to exploit the citizens of neighboring states. At this particular time with the Inter-American Conference going on in Caracas, Venezuela, we certainly should not approach this matter hastily. We have spent some years developing and carrying out a good neighbor policy in our relationships with our southern neighbors. Are we going to let the avaricious desire of some few factory farmers destroy that relationship? That is exactly what we will be doing in passing this legislation.

Further, there is no provision for proper screening as to the health haz-

ards or as to the criminal background or narcotic addiction or peddling, and the Justice Department and the Health Department many times made comment on that situation. In some of the communities in my State, the local authorities are now complaining of the number of Mexicans, both legally admitted and illegally admitted who have come in and have become problems, social problems, and health problems for those communities.

(Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot have an understanding as to the termination of debate on the joint resolution and all amendments thereto. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the joint resolution and amendments thereto close at 4:30 p. m.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object. I think only 3 or 4 Members have spoken since general debate on the joint resolution was concluded. Only 3 or 4 Members have spoken under the 5-minute rule. You can see from the number of Members standing the great interest in this legislation. It seems to me it would be very unwise to shorten the debate in any such fashion. I shall be forced to object to any such request because when we were engaged in general debate, I know that many Members wanted time and we only had an hour on this side. Unfortunately, I consumed more time than I had anticipated. I am sure the Members are sincere in wanting to present their views on this matter. I hope the gentleman will not press for a limitation of time at this moment, but let us go on for a little while.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, there has been a considerable amount of debate under the 5-minute rule. We had ample debate during the 2 hours that was allowed for the discussion of this measure. I believe the Committee is ready to vote in the near future.

I move that all debate on the bill, and amendments thereto, close at 4:30.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COOLEY) there were—ayes 103, noes 31.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], is recognized.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to point out two things that I believe are apparent from the debate that has taken place today. One is that whereas these negotiations had been stalemated for some time before this legislation was considered by the committee and before a rule was granted, since that time we are making some progress. If we pass this legislation we will make some more progress. There has been nothing come up that I know of that has indicated that what we have done in any way has offended the Mexican Government or the Mexican people.

Second, with the exception of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], every Member who has opposed this legislation also opposed

the initial legislation to permit bringing Mexican labor into this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

(Mr. HAGEN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to House Joint Resolution 355. I do so somewhat reluctantly because I have farmer friends in my district who feel that this legislation is necessary to a proper solution of their labor problems. I do not question their sincerity. I do question their estimate of the availability of domestic farm labor in this country. In the light of undisputed reports of growing unemployment in all categories of labor including farm labor I would be abdicating fair judgment if I found any necessity for enactment of this bill; moreover I would be deserting all reasonable concepts of humanitarianism and legislative objectivity if I failed to oppose it. I apologize to my friends for our difference of opinion.

I would preface further remarks on the substance of the situation by qualifying myself as somewhat of an expert on the subject of agricultural labor. I represent a great three-county agricultural area. Therein we grow almost every variety of crop which contributes to our national food and fiber requirements and some of these crops are almost exclusively grown in my district. I am familiar with the recent history of labor supply and demand with respect to the production and harvesting of these groups. Truck, tree fruit, and vine crops require a lot of hand labor. The production and harvesting of cotton requires a great deal of hand labor. In the early thirties depression and drought in the great Southwest displaced a great many of the good people in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico. These people came to California seeking jobs and until the outset of World War II constituted almost the sole source of the labor necessary for such crops. In the course of time many of these fine people settled on the land and have become successful entrepreneurs in our economy but there are many of them who have never ceased doing farm labor and they have continued to supply a good portion of our farm-labor requirement. This requirement has declined by reason of mechanization and this fact plus the fact that emigres to our cities are available for peak agricultural employment has resulted in the establishment of a most stable relationship between employment demand and supply met largely out of the labor pool created by the influx of people I have mentioned. These are the people who lose jobs to imported laborers in time of job shortages.

The timing of this legislation is extremely bad. It can be justified only on the basis of labor shortage. In my opinion this shortage does not presently exist in my area of California; moreover, I question the validity of a conclusion of shortage in any other area because like growers in other areas some of my grow-

ers insist they have a labor shortage in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary. I voted for 1953 legislation continuing the treaty arrangement. In my opinion that is the only proper method to handle a real labor shortage.

We have heard a great deal of talk about wetbacks, so-called by reason of illegal entrance into this country. This bill is speciously described as a solution to the wetback problem. I certainly reject this argument. I would hate to conclude that a great country like the United States could only close its borders to illegal entrants by the device of offering jobs to foreigners, jobs which are needed by our own people. Those who hold such an opinion have small faith in our institutions. If there is any truth in this conclusion we are, indeed in trouble because the Justice Department recently reported that over 100 past and present Communists cross the border daily in this horde of legal and illegal Mexican laborers.

In truth the only real justification for this bill is a purported shortage of domestic agricultural labor. Let us examine this justification.

I have before me a story from the Fresno Bee of February 17, 1954. The head reads "Work Program Is Ordered for Farm Jobless." The article states that the welfare director for Kings County, my home county, stated:

We have the greatest agricultural relief load since the depression. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys many agricultural workers will be reemployed by spring but the outlook is not so good.

Further:

Rible was of the opinion work production will reduce the crime rate and if there is a bona fide need a family man will be glad to work.

A February 16 story in the Bakersfield Californian is headed "Fresno To Ask More Agents To Rout Wetbacks," Sidney Cruft, the chairman of the Fresno County board of supervisors, is quoted as saying:

There is no doubt that every wetback at work in the county is keeping a citizen out of a job.

A story in the Fresno Bee of February 17 reports that the county has formally appealed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a more vigorous program of deporting Mexican aliens to relieve the agricultural unemployment situation in that county. A letter addressed by the county board of supervisors to that Federal agency reads in part:

The demand upon our county welfare department for general relief to employable but unemployed citizen agricultural workers is rising out of proportion to normal expectations. At the same time a rapid increase in thefts, burglaries, and robberies may be traced to these destitute and needy people.

The Fresno Bee, one of the outstanding newspapers in the United States has twice editorialized on the necessity of reducing the number of alien Mexican laborers in order that American citizens might have jobs.

Gentlemen this is the situation in my part of the country with respect to the

presence or absence of local farm-labor supply, and I venture to say that there are as many big operators shedding crocodile tears about the absence of local labor here as exist in any part of the 5 States which principally seek this legislation.

If local people are unemployed by lack of jobs it makes no difference whether available jobs are being filled by aliens legally in the United States or illegally in the United States. In either event the local citizen is just as unemployed, just as broke, just as hungry, just as susceptible to an economic urge to rob or steal.

Only the most urgent and demonstrable necessity would dictate the importation of a foreign-labor force consisting almost solely of male persons unaccompanied by families. Aside from the question of displacement of local labor such a labor force carries with it social problems of overwhelming importance.

Until the advent of a large foreign Mexican labor force in California the rural areas of California had no problem of narcotic use and sale. Today each edition of the local papers carries news of arrests for narcotic addiction or sale. In an overwhelming number of cases the person arrested has a name of Mexican ethnic origin. He is either an alien or a domestic corrupted by association with aliens. I understand that Mexico is now the prime source of heroin used in this country and it would be unrealistic to assume that day laborers crossing the border would not be used as agents or carriers. Crimes of violence are various and frequent in those areas which have a large foreign-labor population.

Prostitution and illegitimacy are other common occurrences. These conditions are typical of communities with a displaced male labor force without women or any real roots in the community. It is to the credit of the Catholic Church that it has always recognized this problem through the vehicle of the Rural Life Conference, so ably headed in California by Monsignor O'Dwyer.

Gentlemen, in expressing the foregoing conclusions I make no inference of basic inferiority with respect to any ethnic group. I am merely expressing a prejudice in favor of American citizens over alien residents in this country under the peculiar conditions of agricultural employment. We have, in the San Joaquin Valley, a local population of Mexican origin of recent or distant character. These persons are citizens. They participate in community affairs. They have families. They are among our best citizens and contribute a large number of persons to our farm-labor supply. They need your protection.

I urge you to defeat this disgraceful legislation which is unjustified and is a direct affront to a friendly government.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. WILSON] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HUNTER and Mr. PHILLIPS yielded their time to Mr. WILSON of California.)

(Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. HUNTER were given permission to extend their remarks following those of Mr. WILSON of California.)

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I am perhaps as near being a wetback as any Member here, for I was born on the Mexican border and have lived my life on the Mexican border. I know the problem very well.

This legislation is a sincere attempt to eliminate the wetback menace. I think the bill should be known as the wetback control bill. It is the result of a visit to the border by the Attorney General last summer. He was very much concerned about the number of arrests of wetbacks in our State last year. He came down to the border to see what the problem was. As a result he saw that some changes were needed in existing agreements, and he and the Department of Labor have been attempting to get those changes put into the agreement with Mexico. Mexico has not yet agreed to go along with us, and so they have not signed the new agreement, but I am confident that if we pass this legislation and if Mexico sees that we are sincere in wanting to make some minor changes in the agreement we can eliminate the very serious wetback menace that confronts us. I hope you will support this legislation.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill now before us. It serves two major purposes. First, it helps to provide for the orderly recruitment of supplemental agricultural labor from Mexico. Second, it makes possible more effective administration of the immigration laws. In other words, it will help solve the wetback problem.

In order to gain a clear and accurate picture of the present farm labor situation in California and the need for supplemental workers from Mexico in the immediate future, I asked for a report from the Department of Employment of the State of California. I received such a report dated February 18, 1954, signed by Edward F. Hayes, chief of the farm placement service of said department, and I quote from his report:

Southern California is in the early stages of harvesting nearly 100,000 acres of lemons and navel oranges. Current employment in these 2 citrus crops totals 8,700 workers, and the rising labor demand is expected to reach 12,000 by mid-March, if weather and crop maturity follow present indications. The 8,700 workers currently picking citrus include about 6,000 contract Mexican nationals. These harvests will be at a peak some time between late March and the first of May, when the peak labor requirement may total 13,000 workers.

At the present time there are 16,750 Mexican nationals under contract to California employers, with 14,000 of these men, here under original contracts, subject to return to Mexico, under present regulations, on or before February 26, 1954. It will be impossible to replace these workers with domestic farm workers. Our offices have been conducting urgent recruitment among unemployed domestic workers, trying to replace these Mexicans but without success.

Furthermore, California faces the spring peak of planting and thinning operations, and early vegetable harvests calling for additional workers in most parts of the State. In addition to continuing or rising labor needs in Imperial Valley vegetables and southern California citrus crops, the next major need requiring large numbers of sup-

plemental workers will be possibly 2,000 for the harvest of some 65,000 acres of asparagus in the San Joaquin-Sacramento delta area, starting about March 1 and normally requiring a peak total of about 9,000 workers between April and June.

To give you some idea of the significance of the labor needs cited, in relation to the State total farm-labor picture, total employment on farms at mid-February was about 398,000, with current shortages of 1,100. Approximately 97,000 of the total were engaged in major seasonal operations, including about 50,000 in the harvests, and pruning of orchards and vineyards; more than 30,000 in vegetables, and about 17,000 in field crops—principally cotton picking.

Although California has an estimated 200,000 unemployed workers at the present time, these are primarily nonagricultural workers, including seasonal employees of canneries, other processing plants, lumbering, and construction industries, as well as workers unemployed by industrial layoffs. Agricultural employment is being offered to these people but with very few acceptances, and the turnover of those who have accepted available farm jobs has been very high.

We hope this information conveys the urgency of California's need for immediate decision and action to maintain and augment our supply of supplemental Mexican workers.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, if I have any additional time I would just like to say there are over a thousand farmers in my district who are interested in this legislation. We hear about the big contract farmers which are supposed to be the only ones supporting this legislation. Most of my farmers run small citrus groves and small truck farms; they are not the large contract farmers, yet they do use a few of these contract laborers and they are very much interested in this legislation. So it is not a bill that benefits the big farmers, it benefits a great many of the small farmers who are producing our truck crops. I urge adoption of this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BYRD yielded his time to Mr. STAGGERS.)

[Mr. STAGGERS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks previously made.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOSMER].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Mr. RHODES of Arizona was given to Mr. HOSMER.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, some difficulties have been pointed out here by certain of the objectors to this bill that it might cause some slight to the Mexican Government and cause some difficulty with our international relations in that regard. It has also been pointed out by some of the opponents of the bill the fear that it might permit the illegal importation of narcotics into this country from the Republic of Mexico. I truly believe these fears are not justified. However, if they do exist, and these opponents are sincere, and if it may likewise be sincere among the people of Mexico and the Government of Mexico,

there is a measure now pending before the Judiciary Committee of this House to establish a joint United States-Mexico Commission to handle the problem of wetbacks and narcotics that can be passed by this House as a supplement to the measure now before us, which would set at rest any of those fears that have been expressed on those two counts.

I sincerely hope that such measure will be passed by the House before this session is ended.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Mr. THOMPSON of Texas was given to Mr. MAHON.)

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman from Texas, my friend, CLARK THOMPSON, for yielding me the brief time allotted to him. His support of this legislation is well known, and his interest in the cause of agriculture and labor is, likewise, well known. Mr. Chairman, one of the Members has previously referred to his personal acquaintance with this subject. I, too, can talk about the agricultural labor situation from firsthand knowledge. I think I represent the heaviest cotton-producing district in the United States. Much of that cotton is harvested by Mexican nationals.

The Mexican national law has done a great deal to raise the standards of the agricultural worker in the Southwest. It has brought about better housing facilities, better sleeping and living conditions, better utilities for the workers; it has raised the standards of the agricultural worker and it has done a great deal for the cause of labor. I yield to no one in my support of the working people of this country—organized or unorganized. I would not be willing to support a measure that would discriminate against the rights and privileges of our own American laborers. I would not be willing to see foreign labor imported as a device for lowering the employment opportunities, the living conditions, or the wages of American working people. I well realize that this program must be administered with great care in order that we fully safeguard the rights of our own people.

Someone said on the floor that these people work for a mere pittance. The truth is that the Mexican national worker by reason of the contract is paid the prevailing wage. The truth is that during the peak of the cotton-harvesting season in my congressional district, the Mexican national who comes there makes more money per hour, per day, and per week than many of the school teachers in my district, than many of the clerks in the stores for a comparable period. They make from \$5 to \$10 and more, probably \$15 or \$20 per day in the peak of the season helping harvest the cotton crop.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY].

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Mr. MADDEN was given to Mr. MCCARTHY.)

[Mr. MCCARTHY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN].

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, twice, on yesterday and today, I have heard remarks about irresponsible statements of somebody from one of the bureaus here, made in an effort to get a higher appropriation, and saying that there were hundreds of Communists coming across at El Paso under the guise of being braceros. That is not true. I defy them to prove it. I know it is not true.

Further I resent the fact that these hardworking Mexicans, who come over here to try to make a few honest dollars, are accused of being Communists, because they are not that type of people. They are pretty good, decent, fair, hardworking Mexicans who are doing work over here that our overrich people will not do.

One more thing. This bill, in my opinion, is to determine whether or not the Congress of the United States or the CIO is calling the turn on what we shall do in the United States. I hope this will be supported in a substantial way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in one minute one cannot cover very much ground on this subject. But the study on migratory labor of the United States Government is available to all the Members of the House. If they will study that one book, they will see what this is all about. I quote from page 79:

The United States Department of Agriculture figures on wages for farm labor in Texas in 1950 were 54 cents an hour; in New Mexico 54 cents an hour; in Arizona 64 cents an hour; and in California 88 cents an hour.

I might say that in the Imperial Valley in California farm-labor wages were about half what they were at the time up in the San Joaquin Valley, which is about 200 miles north. The farther away you get from the Mexican-California border the higher the farm wage gets. This proves the depressing effect of wetback or contract labor from Mexico.

This bill will give a cloak of "legalism" to labor exploitation by the corporate farm owners of the West.

It will have a bad effect on our international relations with Mexico and other Latin American countries.

I regret that time has been denied the opponents to effectively use the many arguments available against this bill. I shall vote against the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

(By unanimous consent Mr. FISHER yielded the time allotted to him to Mr. GATHINGS.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, there has been quite a lot of discussion in this debate about the need for these Mexicans in the United States. I want to read a few sentences from a letter addressed to me from the Ventura

County Citrus Growers Committee under date of February 24, 1954:

Our association made a request for 500 British West Indian workers, and we were told by the California Department of Employment that we would first have to take all the domestic referrals that they could send us. The appeal went forth during the third week of January by press, radio, and the department of employment job bulletin boards. Referrals were accepted from California, Arizona, and Nevada. On February 22 something over 2,600 referrals had been made to Ventura County. Over 1,100 of them actually reported to the packinghouses inquiring about the jobs; 565 to 575 agreed to accept employment; 305 actually reported on the job; and as of February 22 105 were working.

These people were both families and single men. We had houses for them to rent—2 to 4 bedrooms for \$10 and \$15 per month. We paid the deposits for electricity and gas, and 65 percent of the families used our houses, drew food in advance, and as soon as work was available left without paying for food, deposits, or rent. We have a barrack type camp for single men; and, at last accounting on night of February 20, over four hundred men had gone through camp with 67 left and \$3,818 board and room bills left unpaid.

I might say that lemon picking is on a piece-rate basis and the average earnings for all pickers in our county last year was 97.4 cents for lemons and \$1.02 per hour for oranges. The average moneys earned applies to imported Mexican nationals, displaced persons, and American domestic workers, since all types and all classes of workers are paid on exactly the same rate and in many crews the workers are commingled. I would like to say also that our domestic crews are better than the other groups and earn a higher average.

Hoping that this information answers your request, I remain

Sincerely yours,

BRUCE H. MILLS,
President.
WILLIAM H. TOLBERT,
Manager.

That is out of 2,600 that had been referred.

I have a telegram here from the San Antonio Employment Association under date of February 23, 1954:

In re inquiry, quote figures of referrals by California Department of Employment, January 15 to present: 350 referred, 294 showed up, 275 had work in agriculture, 250 began work, 30 now working, average length of stay 2 days, records on 34 men show 15 left owing, total 69.

Here is another telegram, from the Southern California Farmers Association to me:

Following figures referrals California Department Employment to this labor association for citrus harvest January 15 to February 1: Referrals, 204; still working 5.

There is a distinct need for recruiting these workers from Mexico if farming operations are to be maintained and food and fiber crops cultivated and harvested. For the lack of workers when they are needed will mean higher prices for the consumer. Perishable commodities will deteriorate or spoil completely if they are not harvested when they are ready for harvest.

This resolution will provide a unilateral procedure to recruit needed Mexican workers when an agreement between the two Governments cannot be

agreed upon. Unilateral action is not new to the Mexican officials. The hearings reveal that the Mexican representatives have blacklisted communities and counties on flimsy and unwarranted charges. The farmers residing in those communities or counties were denied workers until such time as a hearing was held and the facts revealed. I quote below a letter of an eminent Arkansas attorney received by me last week regarding the ridiculous charges used by Mexican officials to blacklist a whole county:

HALE & FOGLEMAN,

Marion, Ark., February 18, 1954.

Hon. E. C. GATHINGS,

Member of Congress,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR TOOK: I am a day late getting you the information requested in your telephone call of yesterday, but had no secretary when court adjourned and was unable to locate my files.

The people in this territory found in dealing with the Mexican Government, with reference to seasonal use of Mexican nationals, that many false claims were made and a great many unnecessary complaints were registered. In a hearing before the Mexican consul and the representatives of the United States Department of Labor last September, it was revealed that false claims were registered with reference to housing, subsistence, pay scale and the contracts in general.

To fully set this out, the representatives of Mexico made claims that housing was inadequate, although proper inspection and approval had been had; that bedding was improper, although it met the contract's specifications; that dishes were not clean, although it was the duty of the workman to do their own dishwashing, etc.; complaint was made because certain Mexican nationals had been placed under arrest when, in fact, they had departed from the place of employment and were later expelled from the country.

Complaints were raised about filth in the quarters when the filthy conditions themselves were shown to have been a result of bad housekeeping by those using the premises.

We likewise were faced with complaints that the farmers did not pay the established prices, although the price was established at a time later than the period for which claim was made. This was a direct result of the investigation and price determination made in August of 1952 which was retroactive until June. Adjustments were promptly made, but great complaint was registered by the representatives of the Mexican Government.

Claims were likewise made by the consulate that local laborers were being paid more than their nationals. It developed that they were unable to prove a single instance of such improper action.

Of course, we do not insist that there were not errors or instances when some minor complaints might not have been proper. However, this was principally due to language difficulty and a difference in opinion as to the interpretation of the contract. It was found that a great majority of the claims were without foundation and that much trouble was caused by unnecessary meddling by the Mexican officials then in charge of the local office. We trust that this will be of some assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. HALE.

This legislation is needed. It is needed now. If approved it would uphold the hand of our Government officials in their negotiations. It would uphold the hand of the American farmer

who asks a better work agreement, an agreement that will prevent the blacklisting of an entire county without fully complying with the international agreement which requires joint action of the two governments and not the action of one government alone.

Our officials are asking that the worker himself should have some responsibilities to perform and that the farmer could withhold wages to reimburse him in case the worker jumped his contract and absconded. I trust the resolution will be agreed to.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, the Congress is seldom called upon to consider a more complicated social and economic problem than that presented in the pending resolution. I shall support it because I believe the existing supply of farm labor will prove insufficient in certain seasons and at the same time it will provide opportunities for residents of Mexico who are eager for this employment.

While I appreciate the desire of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] to avoid tension in our relations with the Republic of Mexico I am confident that the passage of the resolution will not have the effect of disturbing the relationship. Progress in working out a mutually satisfactory agreement must be made.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct attention to related problems which I trust will soon receive our attention. I refer to the absence of a coordinated Federal program for the welfare of all migrants, our native workers as well as those who come for a period from outside our borders. There is an appalling need for improved health educational and welfare facilities for this group, particularly the children.

Now I realize that primarily the responsibility for this service belongs to local agencies and that private rather than governmental programs are required. I do not contend for Federal usurpation of these functions, but only that we cannot afford to enter the field of labor recruitment to the extent of this resolution without accepting the accompanying responsibility for providing, through all appropriate agencies, for the well-being of those affected by it.

This is an appealing human problem and it will continue to cry out for solution until we act.

I do not condemn the employers. They are harassed by cost problems, and they are busy with a multitude of seasonal tasks. Still our best hope is in the imagination and stimulated interest which they may display in this matter. Once aroused to its urgency they will exert leadership.

The soundness of a federally coordinated program in behalf of these uprooted multitudes cannot be questioned. I respectfully urge the great Committee on Agriculture to take time out to survey the needs.

There is abundant material on the subject. The President's Commission on Migratory Labor which completed its exhaustive studies on March 26, 1926, submitted comprehensive reports on various phases of the problem and outlined effective remedies. Still little has been

done by Federal authority. For example, there is virtually a complete vacuum in Federal housing legislation for the migrant and seasonal workers.

State school facilities are often strained to provide minimum services and these efforts are poorly coordinated.

In the case of health, the fact that migrants by the nature of their occupation cannot meet residence requirements, imposed by law or regulation, combines with their poverty to deny them care. In addition, as pointed out by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, local governments are financially unable to pay the major share of health costs for this group. This factor, combined with the interstate nature of the problems involved, make it necessary, according to the Commission, for the Federal Government to share responsibility with the States in developing a health program for migrants.

In view of the growing trend toward mechanization of agriculture and the increased risks to farm workers, the Commission also recommended that the Departments of Labor and Agriculture, in cooperation with State agencies, institute a safety program and that the Department of Labor take the initiative in assisting administrators of State labor laws to solve problems of applying workmen's compensation to migratory farm workers. At the present time, only one State, Ohio, makes coverage of agricultural workers in their workmen's compensation laws compulsory. The Legislative Reference Service advises me that five other States—Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Wyoming—make coverage compulsory for certain mechanical or power operations on farms.

There are two Federal laws regulating child labor in agriculture: The Sugar Beet Act of 1937 and the Fair Labor Standards Act. However, according to the investigation of the Commission on Migratory Labor, enforcement of both statutes is in general not strict, although it varies from State to State. The Commission also found that, while eradication of child labor is primarily a State responsibility, few States have adequate child-labor laws applicable to agriculture, and still fewer States have adequately enforced the child-labor laws in existence.

Closely related to the problem of child labor in agriculture is the lack of educational opportunity among migrant children to which I have alluded. The Commission on Migratory Labor concluded that because of the conflict between the nonlocal character of migratory people and the essential local character of the public school system, it is necessary for the Federal Government to give supplementary educational aid to the States with the provision that Federal activities should not compete with or displace locally provided services.

The President's Commission recognizes the outstanding work done in the field of developing migrant-labor facilities by the States of New Jersey, New York, California, Wisconsin, Texas, and Colorado. But again, Mr. Chairman, the

Commission points out that the Federal Government has resorted to emergency provisions. No continuity has been provided.

The Commission wisely cautions against a new bureau or agency to serve these requirements. Some of the recommendations follow:

We recommend that—

(1) There be established a Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, to be appointed by and responsible to the President.

(2) The committee be composed of 3 public members and 1 member from each of the following agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of State, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Federal Security Agency.

(3) The public members be appointed by the President. One public member should serve full time as chairman and the other two on a part-time basis. The Government representatives should be appointed by the President on the nomination of the heads of the respective agencies. The committee should have authority, within the limits of its appropriation, to establish such advisory committees as it deems necessary.

(4) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor have the authority and responsibility, with adequate staff and funds to assist, coordinate, and stimulate the various agencies of the Government in their activities and policies relating to migratory farm labor, including such investigations and publications as will contribute to an understanding of migratory farm labor problems, and to recommend to the President, from time to time, such changes in administration and legislation as may be required to facilitate improvements in the policies of the Government relating to migratory farm labor. The committee should undertake such specific responsibilities as are assigned to it in the recommendations set forth in this report and as may be assigned to it by the President.

In general, however, the committee should have no administrative or operating responsibilities; these should remain within the respective established agencies and departments.

(5) Similar agencies be established in the various States. The responsibilities and the activities of the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor and those of the agencies established in the States should be complementary and not competitive. The State agencies should be encouraged to carry forward those programs in behalf of migratory farm workers which, by their nature, fall within the responsibility of individual States. The Federal committee will have major concern with interstate, national, and international activities. But at all times there should be close consultation between the Federal and State agencies and a two-way flow of information, suggestions, and effective cooperation.

I call attention to the above recommendations because I believe we will continue to be plagued by these problems unless we set in motion at the Federal level remedial procedures to reduce in severity the evils associated with these conditions. There is no basic conflict between our interest and Mexico's, between the employer and those seeking to sell their labor, between the Southwest and the other regions of our country. It is indeed a national problem and it must be met.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

(Mr. MILLER of Kansas and Mr. METCALF asked and were given per-

mission to yield the time allotted to them to Mr. BAILEY.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, when this initial legislation was approved in 1951 I opposed it on the ground that there was written into the legislation a provision exempting these Mexican immigrant workers from the payment of income taxes and exempting them from participation and inclusion under the Social Security Act.

I was interested in what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] said about Mexican workers making more than school teachers. If that is true, they ought to be paying income taxes.

Mexico has abrogated the provisions of the agreement. This resolution here would provide for negotiating directly by the farm people at the border with the Mexican laborers themselves.

Under the agreement we have with Mexico these workers were guaranteed a minimum wage, they were guaranteed certain hospital services, they were guaranteed unemployment compensation. All of that will be set aside under this new agreement because we are going to deal directly with them, and you will negotiate with them at whatever you want to pay on the border.

With more than 45,000 unemployed people in the State of West Virginia, I would be remiss in my duty if I voted for a piece of legislation to bring in probably two or three hundred thousand additional workers to work on the farms of this country.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Is there any reason to believe that the Mexican Government can set their minimum wages and labor standards?

Mr. BAILEY. That was part of the agreement that was abrogated.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. This would provide for it. If we do not provide for it, we will not have anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, with the full understanding and intent that this shall be a part of the legislative history of this bill, I want to clearly state that approval of this joint resolution does not approve the contract the Labor Department has proposed to give to the Mexican workers. Certainly I want it understood that this House is not writing legislative history approving the wording of any contract but is simply authorizing the negotiation of a contract with Mexican workers. I feel that there are provisions in the proposed contract which are not in keeping with the general law of the United States. I would not want this debate to close until it is made abundantly clear for the purpose of the RECORD that the enactment of this measure does not in any way constitute an approval of article 17 of that contract. It was never the intent of the committee or the Congress that the Secretary of Labor should attempt by contract or otherwise to regulate the dealings between the

worker and the employer, except as is provided in section 503 of the act to see that foreign workers cannot be employed as long as domestic workers are available and to see that the employment of foreign workers will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of domestic workers, similarly employed. Other than this, it has always been the intent of this legislation that both the worker and the employer should be left free in their dealings with one another.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude by saying I believe this resolution is of very great importance. It transcends local considerations. My first objection to it was based on the international implications which I believed and still believe are involved. I know, as the majority leader has said, that this measure is wanted and desired by the administration. I wish to conclude by saying that it is my fondest hope that this resolution will not result in the impairment of our friendship with our good neighbor "South of the Border."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. All time has expired.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. KEATING, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, pursuant to House Resolution 450, he reported the joint resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. SHELLEY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHELLEY moves to recommit House Joint Resolution 355 to the House Committee on Agriculture.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 156, nays 250, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—156

Abernethy	Forand	Moulder
Addonizio	Frazler	Multer
Andrews	Friedel	O'Brien, Ill.
Angell	Fulton	O'Brien, Mich.
Bailey	Garmatz	O'Brien, N. Y.
Baker	George	O'Hara, Ill.
Barrett	Gordon	O'Konski
Battle	Granahan	O'Neill
Becker	Green	Osmer
Bennett, Fla.	Gross	Ostertag
Bennett, Mich.	Hagen, Calif.	Patterson
Bishop	Haley	Pelly
Blatnik	Hand	Perkins
Boggs	Hart	Pfost
Boland	Hays, Ohio	Philbin
Bolling	Heller	Polk
Bonin	Hoffman, Mich.	Powell
Bowler	Holifield	Price
Boykin	Holtzman	Priest
Bray	Howell	Rabaut
Brooks, La.	Jarman	Radwan
Buchanan	Javits	Rains
Burdick	Johnson, Wis.	Rhodes, Pa.
Byrd	Karsten, Mo.	Rodino
Byrne, Pa.	Kean	Rogers, Colo.
Canfield	Kearns	Rooney
Carnahan	Keating	Saylor
Carrigg	Kee	Scott
Chudoff	Kelley, Pa.	Secrest
Condon	Kelly, N. Y.	Seely-Brown
Cooley	Keogh	Selden
Corbett	King, Calif.	Sheehan
Crosser	Kirwan	Shelley
Curtis, Mass.	Klein	Sieminski
Davis, Ga.	Kluczynski	Spence
Deane	Lane	Staggers
Delaney	Lanham	Sullivan
Dingell	Lesinski	Tollefson
Dodd	Long	Van Zandt
Dollinger	McCarthy	Vorys
Donohue	McCormack	Walnwright
Donovan	Machrowicz	Walter
Dorn, N. Y.	Mack, Ill.	Watts
Doyle	Mack, Wash.	Whitten
Eberhart	Madden	Wier
Elliott	Magnuson	Williams, N. J.
Evins	Marshall	Wilson, Ind.
Felghan	Metcalfe	Winstead
Fenton	Miller, Calif.	Withrow
Fine	Mollohan	Yates
Fino	Morano	Yorty
Fogarty	Morgan	Zablocki

NAYS—250

Abblitt	Chenoweth	Graham
Adair	Chiperfield	Grant
Albert	Church	Gregory
Alexander	Clevenger	Gubser
Allen, Calif.	Cole, Mo.	Gwinn
Allen, Ill.	Cole, N. Y.	Hagen, Minn.
Andersen,	Colmer	Hale
H. Carl	Coon	Halleck
Andersen,	Cooper	Harden
August H.	Cotton	Hardy
Arends	Coudert	Harris
Ashmore	Cretella	Harrison, Nebr.
Aspinall	Crumpacker	Harrison, Va.
Auchincloss	Cunningham	Harrison, Wyo.
Ayres	Curtis, Mo.	Harvey
Barden	Curtis, Nebr.	Hays, Ark.
Bates	Dague	Hébert
Beamer	Davis, Wis.	Herlong
Belcher	Dawson, Utah	Heselton
Bender	Dempsey	Hess
Bentsen	Derounian	Hiestand
Berry	Devcreux	Hill
Betts	D'Ewart	Hillelson
Bolton,	Dies	Hillings
Frances P.	Dolliver	Hinshaw
Bolton,	Dondero	Hoeven
Oliver P.	Dorn, S. C.	Hoffman, Ill.
Bonner	Dowdy	Holmes
Bosch	Edmondson	Holt
Bow	Ellsworth	Hope
Bramblett	Engle	Horan
Brooks, Tex.	Fernandez	Hosmer
Brown, Ga.	Fisher	Hruska
Brown, Ohio	Ford	Hunter
Brownson	Forrester	Hyde
Budge	Fountain	Ikard
Burleson	Frelinghuysen	Jackson
Busbey	Gamble	James
Bush	Gary	Jenkins
Byrnes, Wis.	Gathings	Johnson, Calif.
Camp	Gavin	Jonas, Ill.
Cannon	Gentry	Jonas, N. C.
Carlyle	Golden	Jones, Ala.
Cederberg	Goodwin	Jones, Mo.

Jones, N. C.	Nicholson	Small
Judd	Norblad	Smith, Kans.
Kersten, Wis.	Norrell	Smith, Miss.
Kilburn	Oakman	Smith, Va.
Kilday	O'Hara, Minn.	Smith, Wis.
King, Pa.	Passman	Springer
Knox	Patman	Stauffer
Laird	Patten	Steed
Landrum	Phillips	Stringfellow
LeCompte	Pilcher	Sutton
Lipscomb	Pillion	Taber
Love	Poage	Talle
Lucas	Poff	Teague
Lyle	Preston	Thomas
McConnell	Prouty	Thompson, La.
McCulloch	Ray	Thompson, Mich.
McDonough	Rayburn	Thompson, Tex.
McGregor	Reams	Thornberry
McIntire	Reed, Ill.	Trimble
McMillan	Reed, N. Y.	Tuck
McVey	Rees, Kans.	Utt
Mahon	Regan	Van Pelt
Mailliard	Rhodes, Ariz.	Velde
Martin, Iowa	Richman	Vinson
Mason	Riley	Wampler
Matthews	Robeson, Va.	Warburton
Meador	Robson, Ky.	Westland
Merrill	Rogers, Fla.	Wharton
Morrow	Rogers, Mass.	Wheeler
Miller, Kans.	Rogers, Tex.	Wickersham
Miller, Md.	Sadlak	Widnall
Miller, Nebr.	St. George	Wigglesworth
Miller, N. Y.	Schenck	Williams, N. Y.
Mills	Scherer	Willis
Morrison	Scrivner	Wilson, Calif.
Moss	Scudder	Wilson, Tex.
Mumma	Schafer	Wolcott
Murray	Short	Wolverton
Natcher	Shuford	Young
Neal	Sikes	Younger
Nelson	Simpson, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—28

Bentley	Durham	Roberts
Broyhill	Fallon	Roosevelt
Buckley	Jensen	Sheppard
Campbell	Kearney	Simpson, Pa.
Celler	Krueger	Taylor
Chatham	Lantaff	Vursell
Chelf	Latham	Weichel
Clardy	Reece, Tenn.	Williams, Miss.
Davis, Tenn.	Richards	
Dawson, Ill.	Rivers	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Bentley against.
Mr. Chatham for, with Mr. Williams of Mississippi against.
Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Latham against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.
Mr. Durham for, with Mr. Taylor against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Chelf against.
Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Krueger against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Jensen with Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. Clardy with Mr. Campbell.
Mr. Weichel with Mr. Lantaff.
Mr. Vursell with Mr. Rivers.
Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Richards.
Mr. Broyhill with Mr. Fallon.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 7996) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1954, and for other purposes" disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. RUSSELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill which creates a new way of recruiting foreigners to work in the United States at a time of increasing unemployment here. The present law at least requires agreement with Mexico. This bill eliminates this limitation. I would not like to see organized Government recruiting of Americans by Canada, or Mexico, for any purpose, just across our borders. I am concerned to see that this policy of bringing in Mexicans and others to do American stoop-labor which was originally a war emergency measure, is becoming a fixed part of our economy, and in this bill is being broadened. Under our present system the Government spends money to bring in foreigners to help raise crops like cotton, then buys the cotton, and then pays unemployment insurance to American workers. It is said that Americans are unwilling to do this work. If we spent money organizing and recruiting and transporting Americans I believe we could get the numbers to raise the crops we really need. Instead, we seem to have drifted into a situation where certain segments of our agriculture are developing vested rights in foreign labor. I admit the problem is complex, but I do not believe we help to solve it by extending this recruiting system, regardless of the consent of a neighboring friendly country, at this time.

EXTENSION OF MAJOR EXCISE TAXES

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill, which extends those excise rates which would otherwise be subject to automatic reduction on April 1. This extension has been requested by the President. The major excises affected are those on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, and automobiles. The extension contained in my bill will retain about \$1.1 billion revenue from these sources.

My bill also reduces a number of excise rates on a selective basis. The present law contains a variety of rates ranging up to 25 percent in some cases. There is no rhyme or reason in such a discriminatory system of rates. I believe that no article or service should be subjected to an ad valorem excise tax in excess of 10 percent unless imposed as a penalty. For that reason, the bill which I am introducing reduces to 10 percent all nonpenalty ad valorem excises which are presently above that level. The bill leaves untouched any rates below 10 percent.

This is the effect of the major excise cuts contained in the bill:

and perhaps on the next occasion very few, if any, members of the committee are present, but, rather, the proceedings may be largely handled by the staff.

Earlier today, the chairman of the committee, in discussing a calendar bill, said no hearing whatsoever was held on it. Yet the bill, granting of large monetary benefits to a citizen, had been approved by the committee.

I submit that these circumstances, when taken together, do not quite support the statement of the senior Senator from Maryland that claims of this sort are now being handled in the best possible manner.

I have no concrete suggestion to make. However, having served for 2 years as a member of the minority calendar committee, I must say I can think of far better ways of handling such matters. I am willing to proceed to reach a conclusion on each individual bill and to ask questions in an effort to bring out the facts; but I submit that I can think of far better procedures.

Now I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, let me say, first of all, that the reason why I said the Court of Claims has jurisdiction primarily in cases arising in contract is that the substantial number of cases which come to us are tort cases, i. e., cases which arise independent of contract. Very few contract cases come before our committee.

The next point I should like to make is that if we are to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, we might just as well let these cases be handled by the district courts. But there is no court in which many of these claims could be prosecuted, because many of them have no legal basis, in the legal sense, but are handled by us strictly as a matter of policy. In other words, as a matter of policy on the part of the United States Government, we see to it that the wife and family of a member of the armed services are taken care of if he dies in service. In some cases we pass a bill permitting a case to be tried in court. In other cases we have our appropriate committee hold a hearing and pass on the claim.

I know of no better way of handling these matters than the way by which we are now handling them.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator from Maryland mean to say that by the passage of this bill or other private claims bills, Congress is establishing a precedent which may operate as a policy?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. No, we are not establishing a precedent. But the Judiciary Committee, according to its best judgment, felt that in this particular case the best possible thing to do—in fact, the only thing to do—was to pay this claim. The members of the committee can do only what any other human beings would do. We use our faculties to the best possible advantage, and arrive at a result.

In this case we felt the claim should be paid.

Mr. GORE. But the faculties of Members of the Senate are limited; and when we have a calendar of 100 bills or so,

and when the leadership expects the members of the calendar committees to consider all those bills in a brief time, how much consideration can we give to them?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I respectfully say that the Senator from Tennessee should place more dependence upon the Judiciary Committee. That is our job. We prepare reports on these bills, prior to having the bills placed on the calendar, and made ready for Senate consideration.

In cases where we do not hold extensive hearings on a bill, we do have all the factual data before us. We talk to those in the departments downtown who know about these matters, and we obtain their approval. If the department involved disapproves, we request a hearing, and we try to obtain the necessary information.

In short, I believe that we handle these matters in the best possible way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the 5-minute rule, the time available to the Senator from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, is it not true that in connection with the case immediately before us, even if we conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims, it would have no legal basis for making a decision?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I tried to make that point clear. In most of these cases there is no legal basis for going to court.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3832), which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2567) to amend the act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493) relating to the relief of certain disbursing officers, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "the", to strike out "Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments" and insert "Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, and of the Coast Guard"; and on page 2, line 12, after the word "Navy", strike out "or the Secretary of the Air Force" and insert "the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Treasury."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SUPPLYING OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM MEXICO—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 121) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this measure?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me say that a measure similar to this was under consideration yesterday in the House of Representatives at the time when the fanatical attack was made from the gallery of the House. So final action was not taken in the House on the joint resolution pending in that body.

The object of this measure is to place our Government in a better position to negotiate with the Government of Mexico, as compared with the position our Government would otherwise be in, if we had no choice except to follow an agreement. In the absence of an agreement, this measure will free the hands of our Government, to permit it to conduct itself as it may see fit to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. COOPER. I object.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish the RECORD to show that several objections were raised on the minority side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

BILLS PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 215) to provide for the compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the bill was reported from the Committee on Public Works. I do not see on the floor at this time a member of that committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that will be done.

The bill (S. 2405) to authorize the exchange, upon terms fully protecting the public interest of the United States Public Health quarantine station at Marcus Hook, Pa., for a new quarantine station was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I make the same request in the case of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

PAYMENT FOR LOSSES TO OWNERS OF WELLS IN THE VICINITY OF COLD CREEK DAM

The bill (S. 546) to authorize payment for losses sustained by owners of wells in the vicinity of Cold Creek Dam by reason of the lowering of the level of water in such wells as a result of the construction of Cold Brook Dam was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill by its author?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). The Senator from South Dakota is recognized.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, this bill is occasioned by the fact that the Corps of Engineers, under an act of Congress, constructed what is known as the Cold Creek Dam. In the construction of the dam, it was necessary to disturb the natural flow of the underground waters in the streambed below the site of the dam. As a result, there was a depletion in the water supply available to 6 or 8 persons. They appealed to the Corps of Engineers, which made an investigation, and agreed that the difficulty arose because of the construction of the dam and the work incident thereto. They hoped the water flow would be restored when the dam was completed. However, that has not occurred.

The bill was introduced with the approval of the Corps of Engineers. Under existing law, the Corps of Engineers did not have authority to take care of the damage sustained in the case of the 7 or 8 wells which are involved.

The bill was introduced more or less with the approval of the Department of the Army. I read from page 3 of the report, in the letter from the Secretary of the Army:

However, it is obvious that some loss has been sustained by the owners of the wells and that authorization to compensate them to the extent of such loss should be provided.

So the Secretary of the Army recommended approval of the bill. The Bureau of the Budget concurred in that recommendation. It suggested an amendment to permit the Secretary of the Army to make determination of the amount of loss. The Committee on Public Works approved such an amendment. It is proposed to offer that amendment at the time the bill is considered for amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Was the property acquired by process of eminent domain, or by negotiation?

Mr. CASE. The property was not acquired. These are wells below the site of the dam, on the stream bed.

Mr. GORE. The land adjacent to the wells was not acquired?

Mr. CASE. Land was acquired where the dam was constructed, but the underground flows were interfered with by

the excavation for the footings of the dam. That work disturbed and interrupted the flow of water in the alluvial soil for the property owners who lived below the dam. Property of householders below the dam was not acquired.

Mr. GORE. Does the Corps of Engineers acknowledge that such footings did in fact disturb the waterflow?

Mr. CASE. Yes; it does. The report of the Secretary of Army seems to be clear on that point. It says:

While the construction of the dam appears to have had considerable effect on the availability of water in the alluvium below the dam which provides the source of supply to the wells, studies to determine the relationship between the construction of the dam and the depletion of the water supply in the wells are inconclusive and the time lapse since the water supply shortage developed is insufficient to determine, with any degree of certainty, whether the alluvium below the dam will return to its former capacity. However, it is obvious that some loss has been sustained by the owners of the wells and that authorization to compensate them to the extent of such loss should be provided.

That is over the signature of the Secretary of the Army.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The Senator quoted the Secretary as saying that some loss was sustained. By what process did the distinguished Senator determine the amount of loss to be \$15,000?

Mr. CASE. That was developed in correspondence and in conference with the Corps of Engineers. In the case of the eight wells which are involved, the losses could probably be covered within that amount. That was the estimate of the Corps of Engineers.

The committee amendment provides that the words "determined by him to have been" shall be inserted between the word "losses" and the word "sustained." So the actual determination of the precise loss in the case of each householder will be up to the Secretary of the Army or his representatives among the personnel of the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to take 5 minutes on my own behalf.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I should like to inquire of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota if this case seems similar, in his opinion, to one which came to the attention of the junior Senator from Tennessee today.

Today citizens of the city of Gallatin, Tenn., called upon me. The water supply of the city of Gallatin is located on the reservoir of the Old Hickory Dam, or the reservoir to be created by the Old Hickory Dam. That reservoir will flood the water intake of the city of Gallatin, and also that of the city of Lebanon.

The Corps of Engineers has taken the position that it has no liability to compensate those two municipalities for the inundation of an expensive water intake. In the case of Lebanon, a hole of large circumference is bored down many feet through solid limestone. It is a very expensive undertaking for a compara-

tively small town. If the Senator can find relief for his constituents through this kind of bill, recognizing damages from corollary effects, could not the junior Senator from Tennessee, in the opinion of the Senator from South Dakota, resort to a similar procedure?

Mr. CASE. The Senator from South Dakota would suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that he introduce a bill. I am sure it will receive careful consideration by the Committee on Public Works.

I am not sure, from what the Senator has said, that I could say that the cases are identical. I understood the Senator from Tennessee to say that the Corps of Engineers did not admit liability. In this case, in the negotiations the Corps of Engineers did admit liability, but stated that it had no legal authority to make compensation. It may be that in the case the Senator from Tennessee describes there is also a similar lack of legal authority to render compensation even if liability exists. In this particular case the Corps of Engineers did not question the responsibility or the liability, so to speak, but merely stated that there was no legal authority by which it could make payment from any of its funds.

On the merits of the case, as the Senator describes it, I see considerable similarity. I suggest that the Senator introduce a bill. Certainly if the evidence shows that the city was injured, it should be entitled to receive indemnity for such injury from the Government.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the suggestion of my able friend. I assure him that if I am unable to obtain relief otherwise, I shall follow his suggestion and elicit his support by withholding objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 546.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 546?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "losses", to insert "determined by him to have been", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized and directed to compensate the owners of water wells in the vicinity of Cold Brook Dam in South Dakota for losses determined by him to have been sustained by reason of the lowering of the level of water in such wells as a result, wholly or partially, of the construction and operation of Cold Brook Dam. Losses compensable under this act shall include, but not be limited to, (1) the expense of improving or replacing the affected wells so that an amount of water equal to the amount previously obtainable from the affected wells will be available to the owners; (2) the expense of maintaining an adequate supply of water pending the completion of the improvement or replacement of the affected wells; and (3) injuries to property resulting from the lack of an adequate supply of water pending the completion of the improvement or replacement of the affected wells.

SEC. 2. Claims for losses compensable under this act shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, in such form and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Any

stitution as it related to treaties and executive agreements. Sponsors of the resolution believe it affords the way by which the Senate can obtain the needed information.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say to my colleague, the Senator from Michigan, that I join with him in the resolution, because I believe it offers the only method for obtaining information on which to base further action by this body looking toward the adoption of a constitutional amendment, concerning which there is so much interest, and likewise so much need for careful and thoughtful consideration. I thank the Senator for the privilege of permitting me to join with him.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to associate myself with the sentiments of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I agree this is a very proper way to proceed to examine into the problem, and I am delighted to join with the Senator from Michigan in the resolution. Is the Senator getting ready to ask the Senate to consider the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; I have in mind asking the Senate immediately to consider the appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is it the purpose of the Senator's resolution to take consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment away from the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, that is not the purpose.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Does the Senator believe that the Committee on the Judiciary has not looked into the matter?

Mr. FERGUSON. Not the broad question which the sponsors of the resolution believe should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the addition of two Senators to be appointed by the Vice President. The resolution deals only with a study of executive agreements and treaties. It does not deal with a study of any constitutional amendment for the solution of the problem.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Michigan yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I can very well understand the object of the distinguished Senator in the submission of such a resolution. I have no objection to it whatsoever. However, I wish to assure the Senator that such a resolution will not suffice and will not satisfy those who are interested in a constitutional amendment. It may be that an investigation will bring forth information which will be helpful to those on both sides of the aisle who are interested in a constitutional amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. The only purpose of the resolution is to secure informa-

tion, not only for the Senate, but for the people of the country.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. The resolution provides for a report which will be due a month after the opening of the next session of Congress. I am sure that in the next session an amendment to the Constitution will be proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who were the authors of proposals which had the attention of the Senate this year.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope that a report can be made much earlier than the time indicated in the resolution, because I believe it is a matter which should receive the very careful attention of the committee and of the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I merely wish to say that it is quite understandable to me that those who voted against any constitutional amendment are now anxious to have something done which will, on its face, look as if it meant something. However, nothing will be accomplished by the proposed investigation unless it be carried on by the Committee on the Judiciary, which might report a suitable resolution. Otherwise, nothing can be accomplished by the resolution.

I have reached the firm conclusion that there is no way to distinguish between executive agreements and treaties, under any circumstances. The substitute which I offered would have subjected all executive agreements to some legislative scrutiny.

I do not know what may be offered in the next session of the Congress, but I myself would have no hesitancy in joining other Senators in a resolution which broadly incorporated the requirement that no executive agreement shall have the effect of internal law in the United States, which would be enforceable in any of the courts of the United States, unless and until two-thirds of the Senate had concurred in such agreements.

I shall be very glad to meet the States rights argument on that point. I shall be quite happy to do it. Since there is no possible distinction, what possible objection could there be to saying that all international agreements which have the effect of overriding otherwise valid laws and constitutional provisions and prior acts of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, should be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senate?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. May I say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that it may well be that had such a provision been included in the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, rather than the approach of having approval by an act of Congress, which would have meant a majority in the House and the Senate, the Senate might have approved the Senator's amendment. I say that as one who, as the Senator knows, voted for the amendment of the Senator from Georgia on the final vote, although I had some

grave misgivings about opening up an alternative path by which an administration might circumvent the treaty-making powers of the Senate and use what I was fearful would be a short-cut by getting a majority vote in both Houses of Congress.

Although it is a debatable question, if the approach now suggested by the Senator from Georgia had been followed, it is possible that a two-thirds vote might have been achieved.

Mr. GEORGE. It is possible, but I doubt it. I base my conviction on the absence of any real reason on the part of those who opposed the provision for a majority vote of the two Houses.

However, I should like to say, Mr. President, that the Senate will have the opportunity of saying whether any international agreement, be it a treaty or another type of agreement, shall have the effect of internal law which will be enforceable by the courts unless and until it has been approved or concurred in by two-thirds of the Senate, as a treaty must be. I know such a provision would reach the problem, and I do not know of anything else that would.

Mr. President, we have strange ideas in the Senate. At this session the Senate has already passed on the so-called St. Lawrence seaway bill, and that measure is now in the House of Representatives. One section of that measure provides for a canal through United States land and United States waters, and then turns over the administration and maintenance of the canal, through 47 miles of United States territory, to 2 corporations, 1 domestic and 1 foreign—one, the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation of the United States; the other, the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation of Canada.

Mr. President, what are we to do with such things? Why should we worry about analyzing and determining whether such a provision should be made by executive agreement or whether it should be made by treaty? That is probably a case in which there should have been a treaty. It is a case in which, under any rule or concept of treaty law, there should have been a treaty. Yet that measure was passed by the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives.

If my colleagues will examine into the matter, they will find that through United States land and United States water we are to build 40-odd miles of seaway, and then are to turn over the maintenance and operation of the seaway—which undoubtedly will mean the fixing of the tolls—to one domestic corporation and one foreign corporation.

The only way to get around these things, Mr. President, is to say broadly that every international agreement shall have no effect in this Nation and shall not be enforced by our courts unless it has been approved by two-thirds of the Senate, as in the case of a treaty—whether the agreement be a treaty or whether it not be a treaty.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

District, AFL; Seafarers International Union, Great Lakes District, AFL; Canadian Seafarers International Union; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers, AFL; Masters, Mates, and Pilots, AFL; Brotherhood of Marine Engineers; Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, AFL; Radio Officers Union; Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL; Brotherhood of Marine Officers; District 4, United Steelworkers of America.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1031, H. R. 7996, the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. FERGUSON obtained the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

Mr. KNOWLAND. For the information of the Senate, if action on the supplemental appropriation bill is completed this afternoon, it will be my intention to move that the Senate recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

I have spoken with the minority leader about the proposed legislation pertaining to the Commodity Credit Corporation. He has requested—and I have had a similar request from this side of the aisle—that the bill go over until Wednesday, because at least one Member on his side of the aisle had asked that the bill dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation be taken up at that time. That bill is Calendar No. 887, S. 2714. I assume that the Senator who desired the bill to go over is expected back by tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In order that Senators may make their plans for the weekend, can the Senator from California state whether he expects to have any votes on Friday of this week?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would not expect to have any votes on the Hawaiian statehood bill on Friday. Certainly I hope no important matter such as the motion to reconsider the action taken on Senate Joint Resolution 1 will be taken up on Friday. If the bill relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation can be disposed of tomorrow, and if on the following day the Senate can dispose of Senate Joint Resolution 21, the joint resolution dealing with Mexican labor, which is on the calendar, we might even—and I shall consult further with the minority leader about it—recess on Thursday night until Monday, in order to give Senators an opportunity to catch up with work in their offices and to enable certain committees to function.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it the plan of the majority leader to have the Senate take up the joint resolution relating to Mexican labor and the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, and not to have votes on any other measures?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. In the event that the Senate finishes with the work I have outlined, I should like to be able to proceed with the debate on the unfinished business, the Hawaiian statehood bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. But not with the purpose of taking any votes on it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Not with the purpose of taking any votes on Friday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall object to taking up S. 2714, the bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Of course, the Senator from Delaware has that privilege. But I have been informed that it is important that the bill be brought to the attention of the Senate for consideration. At least, as I have told the Senator from Delaware, I shall give him 1 day's notice, to permit him to be informed, and tomorrow I shall make the request to take up the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct in his statement; but if a motion were made to take up the bill, the motion, of course, would be debatable.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would not agree to unanimous consent to having the bill taken up tomorrow.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand the Senator's position, and I thank him for his courtesy.

STUDY OF EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN],

and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I submit for appropriate reference a resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 217), as follows:

Whereas there has been an increasing use of the executive agreement as an instrument for conducting the foreign relations of the United States, and upon occasion, for dealing with matters which in the past have been regarded as properly falling within the scope of established treaty procedure sanctioned by the Constitution;

Whereas the recent action in the Senate on proposals for amending the Constitution to provide safeguards against possible abuses in the exercise of the treaty making power has revealed serious concern on the part of many of its Members as to the manner in which the authority to conclude executive agreements has been exercised;

Whereas a substantial lack of information exists with respect to the precise role of executive agreements in our constitutional system, the circumstances in which they have been used in the past, and the extent to which provisions of State laws and constitutions may have been affected thereby. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, in conjunction with two other Senators designated by the President of the Senate, is directed to make a full and complete study of executive agreements negotiated between the United States and foreign governments or international organizations, with particular emphasis on agreements negotiated since 1938.

SEC. 2. Such study shall include investigation into the number and nature of executive agreements affecting internal law in the United States and the authority for entering into such agreements. It shall also deal with the circumstances under which executive agreements have been used in the past and the difference between executive agreements and treaties with respect to such use.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall transmit to the Senate, not later than February 1, 1955, the results of the study and investigation of the said committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, together with such recommendations as may be found desirable.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of this resolution, the said committee or subcommittee is authorized to employ on a temporary basis until February 1, 1955, such technical, clerical, or other assistants, experts and consultants as it deems desirable. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the necessary expenses of the committee or subcommittee under this resolution, which shall not exceed —, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, as the case may be.

Mr. FERGUSON. As indicated, I ask the Chair to refer the resolution to the appropriate committee. I am not asking for consideration at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I stated last Friday that I believed more information was necessary on the important question of amending the Con-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 4, 1954
For actions of March 3, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 40

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation.....14	Intergovernmental relations.....26	Prices, parity.....25
Agricultural attaches.....14	Relations.....26	Roads.....17
Appropriations.....9,14	Labor, farm.....2,18	Statehood.....16
Buildings and	Land transfer.....8	TVA.....7
Grounds.....22	Lands, grazing.....4	Trade, foreign.....5
CCC.....1	Livestock.....25	Treaties.....20
Dairy industry.....6,25	Loans, farmhouse.....12	Veterans' benefits.....12
Farm policy.....15	Monopolies.....21	Wheat imports.....5
Food distribution.....25	Organization, exec.....9	Wildlife.....23
Forestry.....4,13	Postal rates.....19	Wool.....3,10,21
Health facilities.....11	Price supports...3,6,10,15	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase CCC borrowing authority, agreeing to committee amendment to delete July 1 as effective date and Williams amendment to provide for restoration of only realized losses. Senate passed bill to continue Mexican farm labor program. Senate committee reported forest grazing-policies bill. Senate committee voted to report wool price supports bill. Senate committee reported resolution to continue wheat-imports investigation. House debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill; rejected Whitten amendment to pay agricultural attaches from USDA appropriations. House received conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed with amendments S. 2714, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8,500,000,000. Agreed to the committee amendment to strike out the effective date of July 1, 1954, so as to make the bill effective upon enactment. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to require the Treasury Department to appraise CCC inventories on the basis of actual losses and authorizing appropriations instead of note cancellations as a means of reimbursing CCC for losses. (pp. 2414-9.)
2. FARM LABOR. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program temporarily in the absence of an agreement with Mexico. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Aiken (on behalf of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee) to make technical changes in the language so as to make it identical with S. J. Res. 121. Rejected a motion by Sen. Humphrey to refer the House measure to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The vote on passage of the measure was 59 to 22. (pp. 2420-35.)
3. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. The Committee agreed to several amendments. The principal amendment would provide that, when wool support is carried through loans, such loans could not exceed 90% of parity. (p. D223.)
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2548, to facilitate the administration, use, improvement, and development of

national forest grazing lands (S. Rept. 1042)(p. 2405).

Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of S. 1173, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation purposes (p. 2405).

5. WHEAT IMPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 218, to continue until Jan. 31, 1955, the authority of the Committee to investigate importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption (S. Rept. 1043)(p. 2406).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Thye spoke in favor of S. 2962, to limit the reduction in dairy supports, and inserted a letter from the National Milk Producers Federation (pp. 2407-8).
Sen. Hickenlooper inserted a Fortune magazine article, "Mr. Benson's Flexible Flyer," commending the Secretary (pp. 2410-13).
7. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Kefauver inserted various statements supporting TVA (p. 2404).
8. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 119, to validate conveyance of a land tract in the Escambia Farms Project, Fla. (S. Rept. 1040)(p. 2405).

HOUSE

9. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (H. Rept. 1265)(pp. 2443-4). The conferees agreed to \$1,431,909 for the Hoover Commission instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,831,909 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees eliminated \$400,000 included in the budget presentation for task forces which may be created. The House conferees stated, "The Commission is in the process of organizing budget requirements for all task force work and will know better after plans are more definite whether an additional amount will be required."
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Multer urged use of the Secretary's wool-support program for all other price-support commodities (pp. 2473-4).
11. HEALTH FACILITIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8149, to assist the States in surveying needs for health facilities, and to assist in the construction of such facilities (H. Rept. 1268)(p. 2477).
12. FARM LOANS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration, to make additional funds available therefor, etc. (H. Rept. 1267)(p. 2477). Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of this bill (pp. 2471-2).
13. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee "considered, but postponed further action on" H. R. 1972, to earmark 10% of national forest receipts for recreation (p. D226).
14. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8067 (pp. 2444-69). Rejected Rep. Whitten's amendment to strike out \$567,000 for agricultural attaches. Rep. Whitten said these attaches should be paid through the agricultural appropriation bill. (pp. 2458-63.)

tached tabulations by States of monthly purchases of poultry made by the New York, Richmond, and Columbia Quartermaster Market Centers during calendar year 1953. Prices given are the average of the prices paid by each market center to vendors in the respective States in the months listed and include transportation costs.

This office is glad to have been able to be of assistance to you in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

K. L. HASTINGS,
Major General, USA,
The Quartermaster General.

New York quartermaster market center, fryers and roasters, ready to cook, domestic consumption

PURCHASES IN NEW JERSEY

1953	Number of pounds	Average price per pound
January.....	44,200	\$0.5781
February.....	8,400	.5784
March.....	26,700	.5326
April.....	18,080	.5301
May.....	21,510	.5054
June.....	13,680	.5127
July.....	22,680	.5433
August.....	12,370	.5376
September.....	32,740	.5178
October.....	4,710	.5524
November.....	2,050	.5529
December.....	6,350	.4826

PURCHASES IN PENNSYLVANIA

January.....	57,864	\$0.5027
February.....	38,282	.5203
March.....	20,740	.5264
April.....	21,370	.5219
May.....	9,335	.5168
June.....	283,470	.4744
July.....	102,070	.5094
August.....	15,600	.5271
September.....	112,050	.4654
October.....	15,450	.5028
November.....	103,400	.4673
December.....	69,960	.4325

PURCHASES IN NEW YORK

January.....	60,650	\$0.4895
February.....	820	.5478
March.....	640	.5614
April.....	610	.5308
May.....	2,000	.5297
June.....	6,300	.5001
July.....	5,000	.4928
August.....	600	.5875
September.....	None	None
October.....	400	.5500
November.....	39,200	.4525
December.....	14,000	.4223

PURCHASES IN MAINE

January.....	None	None
February.....	None	None
March.....	None	None
April.....	8,560	\$0.4801
May.....	30,000	.4973
June.....	30,000	.5100
July.....	None	None
August.....	None	None
September.....	None	None
October.....	None	None
November.....	None	None
December.....	90,000	.4972

Richmond quartermaster market center, fryers and roasters, ready to cook, domestic consumption

PURCHASES IN PENNSYLVANIA

1953	Number of pounds	Average price per pound
January.....	0	0
February.....	57,300	\$0.4663
March.....	83,000	.4600
April.....	71,100	.4742
May.....	98,000	.4671
June.....	59,867	.5295

Richmond quartermaster market center, fryers and roasters, ready to cook, domestic consumption—Continued

1953	Number of pounds	Average price per pound
July.....	63,500	\$0.5418
August.....	92,500	.4953
September.....	30,500	.4804
October.....	46,000	.5052
November.....	82,300	.5097
December.....	75,400	.4185

PURCHASES IN VIRGINIA

January.....	179,560	\$0.4939
February.....	268,950	.4792
March.....	270,000	.4727
April.....	114,300	.4651
May.....	55,500	.4590
June.....	175,000	.4623
July.....	25,000	.5595
August.....	13,500	.5135
September.....	62,000	.4883
October.....	248,300	.4588
November.....	100,775	.4687
December.....	380,800	.4136

PURCHASES IN DELAWARE

January.....	None	None
February.....	None	None
March.....	None	None
April.....	None	None
May.....	None	None
June.....	17,300	\$0.4531
July.....	23,000	.5344
August.....	6,500	.4998
September.....	None	None
October.....	None	None
November.....	30,900	.4551
December.....	None	None

Columbia quartermaster market center, fryers and roasters, ready to cook, domestic consumption

PURCHASES IN NORTH CAROLINA

1953	Number of pounds	Average price per pound
January.....	53,300	\$0.5346
February.....	204,860	.4661
March.....	142,405	.4807
April.....	154,820	.4680
May.....	277,120	.4615
June.....	333,200	.4676
July.....	189,110	.5072
August.....	552,775	.4793
September.....	493,260	.4671
October.....	261,500	.4664
November.....	246,000	.4662
December.....	279,800	.4134

PURCHASES IN GEORGIA

January.....	402,000	\$0.5323
February.....	303,180	.4658
March.....	157,000	.4652
April.....	181,500	.4700
May.....	220,700	.4552
June.....	260,612	.4835
July.....	346,100	.5028
August.....	107,100	.4813
September.....	115,620	.4725
October.....	165,630	.4730
November.....	219,040	.4497
December.....	245,470	.4198

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is unquestionably true that all the cutback was made in our Delmarva area. I think the United States Government has the responsibility to offset that cutback in the months to follow, not only by reinstating purchases where they belong, but by giving to our area extra orders until such time as the balance is reestablished.

I have likewise discussed the subject with the majority leader, and I understand that he, too, will support our contention that the discrimination against

our area, the States of Maryland and Delaware, was never intended by Congress when it appropriated funds for the United States Army.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Delaware that I did raise some objections to the possibility of an amendment to the bill on that point. The Senator from Delaware agreed that it would not be the correct procedure to offer such an amendment in order to meet the problem. I say to him at this time that there has been inequity in the handling of the situation which, at least on its face, and also from the facts which the Senator from Delaware has presented—and I have no doubt that they are accurate facts, because I have always found him to be accurate in his presentations, both on the floor of the Senate and privately—and that I would certainly undertake to determine why such inequity was permitted to exist, and to do everything possible to try to remedy it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate the statement of the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. President, with the assurances which we have had of cooperation on the part of the leaders in the Senate in urging correction of this unfair situation, I shall not object to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2714) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2984) to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation or pension purposes which have been in effect for 20 or more years.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 687. An act for the relief of Sister Walfreda (Anna Nelles), and Sister Amaltrudis (Gertrude Schneider);

H. R. 711. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth R. Ekholm;

H. R. 749. An act for the relief of Shul-Fook Fung;

H. R. 788. An act for the relief of Beryl Williams;

H. R. 823. An act for the relief of Abraham G. Sakin;

H. R. 824. An act for the relief of Demetrios Konstantino Papanicolaou;

H. R. 828. An act for the relief of Dr. Vincenzo Guzzo;

H. R. 907. An act for the relief of Wolodymyr Hirniak;

H. R. 946. An act for the relief of Mrs. Louise Blackstone;

H. R. 965. An act for the relief of Michael Demcheshen;

H. R. 1339. An act for the relief of Dr. Soon Tai Ryang;
 H. R. 1346. An act for the relief of Zia Edin Taheri and Frances Hakimzadeh Taheri;
 H. R. 1358. An act for the relief of Dr. Marcelino J. AVECILLA and Dr. Teodora A. FIDELINO-AVECILLA;
 H. R. 1493. An act for the relief of Louis M. Jacobs;
 H. R. 1649. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisela Walter Sizemore;
 H. R. 1688. An act for the relief of Henry Ty;
 H. R. 1795. An act for the relief of Helena Shostenko;
 H. R. 2035. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michaline Borzecka;
 H. R. 2387. An act for the relief of William M. Smith;
 H. R. 2504. An act for the relief of Sisters Adelaide Canelas and Maria Isabel Franco;
 H. R. 2507. An act for the relief of Alfonso Gatti;
 H. R. 2622. An act for the relief of Maria Teresa Ortega Perez;
 H. R. 2623. An act for the relief of Jose M. Thomasa-Sanchez, Adela Duran Cuevas de Thomasa, and Jose Maria Thomasa Duran;
 H. R. 2774. An act for the relief of Endre Szende, Zsuzsanna Szende, Katalin Szende (a minor), and Maria Szende (a minor);
 H. R. 2817. An act for the relief of George A. Ferris;
 H. R. 3005. An act for the relief of Charles Sabah;
 H. R. 3236. An act for the relief of Constantin and Lucia (Bercescu) Turcanov;
 H. R. 3455. An act for the relief of Jalal Rashtian;
 H. R. 3749. An act for the relief of Wolde-mar Jaskowsky; and
 H. R. 5773. An act to provide for the refund, under certain conditions, of money paid as premiums on United States Government life insurance or national service life insurance which is canceled for fraud.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM MEXICO

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 355.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) to amend the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468) as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated. The amendment is identical with the text of Senate Joint Resolution 121, Calendar No. 983, to supply agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from

Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend the joint resolution so as to read:

Resolved, etc., That section 501 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended is further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the reason for introducing the joint resolution is that the mutual agreement between the United States and Mexico expired on January 15, 1954, and the two governments have been unable to get together on certain points since that time. The United States Government undertook unilateral recruitment of farm labor which had legally entered the United States. That had been going on, I think, for approximately a month, and it was found that legislation would be necessary to enable it to continue. So the proposed legislation has been introduced, which in effect, authorizes the proper United States agency to recruit Mexican farm labor in the event that the United States Government is unable to reach an agreement with the Mexican Government.

As I understand, Mr. President, the two Governments have now virtually reached an agreement for the coming year and are simply trying to work out the proper language at this time. It may require another week or two to do that. However, our Labor Department feels that if this proposed legislation were enacted it would be a safeguard for the future in the event the law is continued and the two Governments are unable to reach an agreement. It is believed that it will also help in working out any new agreement.

I wish to say again that the two governments are in virtual agreement at this time. If they reach a satisfactory agreement, unilateral action will not be necessary, and the situation will be as it was last year. Of course, in the event the two Governments are unable to reach a satisfactory agreement, and there is no provision for unilateral screening of the migrant labor from south of the border, we shall simply have labor contractors going into the field, and there is a feeling that the screening will not be as thorough as it would be if the Federal Government had a part in the program.

I understand the Mexican Government is now showing a real willingness to reach an agreement, and, in all probability, the program will be worked out between the two Governments within the next 10 days.

The Department of Labor feels that the amendment to the law should be enacted so that in the event another impasse is reached, the recruitment of

Mexican labor will not be turned over to private contractors and we will not be running the risk of getting more undesirable migrant labor.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I understand it, this joint resolution would permit the admission of certain migrant workers through unilateral action of the United States Government in the event a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached with the Mexican Government, as has been the case in previous years.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry what would be the qualifications required; what would be the standards in regard to the admission of migrant workers from Mexico?

Mr. AIKEN. I think the qualifications would be such as would be established by our own Department of Labor. Whether they would be higher than those which are provided under a mutual agreement with Mexico, I cannot say. To me the significant thing is that these laborers will cross the border, anyway, looking for work, and it is probably better to have them screened by the United States Labor Department than it is to let them scatter and seek work wherever they can find it, because probably a greater measure of security is afforded by having our own agency screen them. We hope and believe it will not be necessary to do that, but, apparently, the Mexican Government was not ready to renew the agreement at the time the old one expired on January 15, and something had to be done. It seemed more orderly for the United States Government to undertake to do it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Do I correctly understand that an undisclosed number of migrant workers would be screened according to the requirements of our immigration laws today, covering the legal admission of migrant labor?

Mr. AIKEN. It is my understanding that under the Immigration Act migrants can be admitted temporarily for farm labor. The Labor Department would not be expected to accept those who entered the country illegally.

I wish the Senator from New York to understand that I am not an expert on immigration at all.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to establish the fact that satisfactory requirements concerning qualifications will be provided by the proposed amendment, in admitting a large number of Mexican workers into this country. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator can inform me further on that question.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall have to say it is my impression that the qualifications and standards would be as high, and probably higher, if the immigrants were screened by the Department of Labor as they would be if there were no screening at all. There is some protection involved which we would not have if the laborers came across the border and contacted labor contractors here and there, seeking jobs for themselves.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. I assure the distinguished Senator from New York that

my latest information is that probably it will not be necessary at all to engage in unilateral contracting for this labor, because it appears that the two Governments are very close to full agreement at this time.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Vermont.

I believe the proposal made in the amendment is extremely dangerous and most surprising. In recent months we have heard of the great need for screening immigrants to the United States, notably from Europe.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. My attention has just been called to the fact that the conditions of entry are to be specified by the Attorney General.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator.

Very rigid standards and requirements have been established under the McCarran-Walter Act, covering immigration to the United States. As Senators know, I have been critical of many provisions of that act, which I think are unduly harsh, inhumane, unworkable, and contrary to the best interests of the United States in our relations with other countries. But, at most, those immigrants are entering the United States legally, after screening.

I hope the distinguished Senator from Vermont, the chairman of the committee, will listen to my statement about this matter.

During the present calendar year, approximately 100,000 immigrants, carefully screened, will come into the United States. I think that in many cases, as I have said, they will be hypercritically screened. We seek to exclude anyone who has the slightest taint of any subversive organization, either by association or by connection. That is as it should be. I have no objection to that. But in addition we are excluding many persons, both men and women, having great skills in science, engineering, medicine, the arts, literature, and in other fields, for other reasons that go far beyond the necessities of national security.

At the same time, we are closing our eyes to the fact that today approximately 1,500,000 immigrants are coming into the United States illegally. All that it is necessary for these people to do is to walk across the Rio Grande, which separates Mexico from the United States. They are called wetbacks, but they do not even have to wet their backs. At most seasons of the year, they do not have to swim the Rio Grande; they can walk across it with no more effort than I would use in walking from here to the rostrum. They are admitted into the United States, not legally, but completely illegally. Because we close our eyes to the situation, these 1,500,000 persons who come into the country are completely and absolutely uncontrolled. They enter under no standards or qualifications whatsoever. We are not willing, even, to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with adequate funds with which to police the border between the United States and Mexico and between the United States and Canada.

Why do the immigrants come into the United States? Because it has been represented that some of our farming interests require their help. We are making a fight against subversives, and we must continue to make a fight against them and against communism; but I pray that we shall be, at least, reasonably consistent.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, in a statement issued less than 3 weeks ago, said that every day more than 100 subversives were coming across the Mexican border into the United States as wetbacks. Think of it, Mr. President, 100 a day. We are making no effort to stem that tide.

Certainly there is no reason in the world for Russia or her satellite countries to try to send subversive spies, saboteurs, and traitors into the United States through legal ports of entry, when all that it is necessary for them to do is to place such persons on the border between the United States and Mexico and to say, "Go to it, boys. No one will make any attempt to stop you."

Mr. President, 1½ million persons of the wetback type will come into the United States this year. Of that number more than 100 subversives will enter the United States every day.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I am very much concerned when the Senator says that more than 100 subversives will come into the United States each day.

Mr. LEHMAN. That statement was made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. THYE. Does the Senator mean that officials in the Immigration and Naturalization Service have made the statement that 100 subversives will come over the border every day?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is the statement.

Mr. THYE. That is a serious charge. I simply wished to get some facts in connection with the number and as to where such figures have come from.

Mr. LEHMAN. I think I can inform the Senator. I shall be glad to place the quotation in the record. The statement was made, I believe, before the House Committee on Appropriations, at the time consideration was being given to the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not think the Senator from New York means to imply that because of the measure before the Senate today, or as a result of regulations under the joint agreement which has existed, so-called subversives are coming into the United States. As I understand, the testimony was relative to the Immigration and Naturalization Service having a sufficient number of border guards to check the influx of people from Mexico. It seems to me that there would be a better check on them by either legislation of the type which is here proposed or by international agreement, than there would be if the joint resolution under consideration or the international agreement should not become effective.

The other problem would exist in any event, and would be broader in scope than the agricultural labor problem.

Mr. LEHMAN. The distinguished majority leader is quite right. The influx of subversives would continue to occur. The influx of wetbacks is not the result of the legal agreement we have made with Mexico, and will not be the result of the amendment, if it is agreed to. But the fact still remains that, according to the records which have been submitted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, approximately 1,500,000 wetbacks are coming into the United States illegally every year. Of that number, it has been reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the House Committee on Appropriations that 100 subversives are coming into the United States daily. I shall be very glad, indeed, to place that reference in the RECORD.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. THYE. There would be illegal entries into the United States whether the pending legislation were enacted or not. There is only one way to find a final answer to the illegal entry question, and that is either to construct a heavy fence at the border which could not in any manner be crossed, or to put a sufficient force of guards close enough to each other so that they could supervise every foot of the border between the United States and Mexico.

The main question confronting the Senate is whether the pending amendment to the law should be acted on or not. I have been close enough to the question and to the Department of Labor to learn that all other attempts to deal with the problem up until the last few days have met with failure.

If we cannot continue to recruit manpower from Mexico in the manner followed in previous years, there is only one way to get protection. That would be to have at the border officials who would seek to obtain workers from Mexico. We know that labor is needed in the California area, where some perishable crops are now being harvested. There is a crying need for labor for that purpose. We know that such labor will be needed in some areas of the South.

A reading of the report discloses that Secretary of Labor Mitchell has approved the proposed legislation. I think the situation at the border will be controlled in a more legal manner by the enactment of the legislation than if there is no legislation.

We know that the wetbacks will still be coming into the United States and that there will be no governmental intervention or supervision as they enter our borders. They will simply come across the border in the best way they are able to, and they will infiltrate into various States in the best way they can, and some of them will be employed. If the joint resolution as amended shall be enacted, officials of our Government will receive them at the border, there will be some supervision over them, and we will continue to have knowledge of where these men are going. If such persons enter the United States in an illegal manner, we will have no knowl-

edge of where they are going, or by whom they will be employed.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to answer the question of the Senator from Minnesota. Then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. President, of course in my opinion, what is being done with respect to the wetbacks is a vicious practice, contrary to the best interests of this country, and more severely contrary to its interests today than in the past 2 or 3 years.

I agree that the wetback scourge will probably continue until Congress appropriates sufficient moneys to stop it; and what is more important, until appropriate legislation is enacted to stop it.

I would remind the Senator from Minnesota that last year together with the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] I offered an amendment which in my opinion would have shut off the greatest part of this vicious influx, which is a completely uncontrolled and unscreened influx of illegal immigrants. We proposed an amendment which would have made it a misdemeanor, punishable by law, for anyone knowingly—and I emphasize the word "knowingly," because it is important—to give employment to a man who had been found to be an illegal immigrant. I believe the enactment of such an amendment would have gone far toward solving this problem because those who are exploiting the wetbacks—and as a matter of fact, who are going to exploit some of the men who will enter the United States under this amendment to the law—would have hesitated a long time to give employment to people whom they knew to be illegally in this country. Such an enactment is the way to solve the problem. I hope that sometime the Congress will wake up and enact that kind of legislation.

Mr. DANIEL. As I understood the Senator from New York a few moments ago, he made a very serious charge as to the number of subversives who were coming across the border from Mexico, and I believe he stated the number to be a hundred every day. Did I correctly understand the Senator?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is what I said, and I believe I am correct.

Mr. DANIEL. Are the figures given by the Senator supposed to be the number of those who have come across the border?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; it is the number coming across the border at the present time.

Mr. DANIEL. One hundred subversives a day?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is my recollection, and I believe I can prove it to be a statement of a responsible official of our Government.

Mr. DANIEL. Does the Senator realize that he is making a serious charge against the republic to the south, the Republic of Mexico?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, I do not think so. I think it is a charge against the man-

ner in which our immigration laws are being enforced.

Mr. DANIEL. Does the Senator from New York really believe that a hundred subversives a day are crossing the border and coming into this country without being stopped either by Mexican or United States officials?

Mr. LEHMAN. What is the United States doing? It is doing nothing. The figure I have given is no more surprising than the figure of 125,000 wetbacks who are coming into this country illegally each month, or about a million and a half a year. That is the surprising figure. Yet what are we doing about it?

Mr. DANIEL. I am not in a position to challenge the Senator's figures as to the number of subversives who have been crossing the Rio Grande, but I seriously doubt the accuracy of the figures. The charge is serious, and one I am surprised to hear the Senator from New York bandying about on the floor of the Senate. I cannot believe that 100 subversives a day are coming from Mexico into the United States, and I should like to have evidence to substantiate that charge. The Senator from New York has asked for evidence to substantiate certain charges made of late, and so have I. I think charges of this kind should be fully substantiated by evidence before they are made on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LEHMAN. If the Senator from Texas will wait a few minutes, I will be able to give him the proper reference. Before I do that, I should like to say that the Senator from New York has quoted what he believes to be accurate figures, which have been submitted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Appropriations Committee of the House, to the effect that 100 subversives come into this country each day. Five hundred subversives may be coming in each day so far as the United States Government knows, because there is no screening, and no attempt is made to ascertain who the immigrants are, what they are, what they have done, or what they will do. The immigration is completely uncontrolled, and I believe uncontrollable.

Mr. DANIEL. If that be true, then the Senator must admit that there is no way for the immigration authorities to set a figure of 100 subversives a day. If there is no control or check, it is just a figure which somebody has estimated, and which is being repeated by the Senator on the floor of the Senate. This is contrary to the attitude which the Senator has taken regarding other figures recently released concerning other alleged subversives.

Mr. President, in my opinion it is a serious charge the Senator from New York makes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am not in the habit of making unsupported charges. I believe the statement I have made is a correct one. I am quite certain that within a very short time—within a matter of half an hour or 1 hour, when I can get the records—I shall be able to place them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and thus, I hope, satisfy the Senator from Texas.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does not the Senator from New York recall that during the time when I was chairman of the labor-management subcommittee, for 2 years, we conducted extensive hearings on the entire subject of Mexican laborers entering the United States, particularly the wetback situation? We held hearings for a period of 8 months, during which time we obtained some of the best testimony which I think could be obtained. It came from leading churchmen, immigration authorities, and various other responsible citizens and citizen groups throughout the Nation.

Does not it appear rather peculiar to the Senator from New York that a Congress which imposes the strictest form of security rules upon even a Supreme Court Justice—demanding an FBI report upon the Chief Justice of the United States—nevertheless keeps open the entire border along the Rio Grande, with little or no immigration control?

Mr. President, whether the Senate knows it or not, the Communist international movement, the so-called Cominform, is today waging in Mexico one of its most effective and strongest programs of infiltration. If Senators do not know that, they had better bone up on their homework, because it is a matter of record.

It is strange that even an exchange student under the Fulbright program must undergo all sorts of tests and examinations, including even a Wassermann test, before he is permitted to enter the United States, whereas cheap agricultural labor from Mexico is permitted to enter the United States with little or no restriction but solely because of the statement and argument that it is desirable to have cheap agricultural labor available.

Mr. President, the fact is that three gates to the United States are closed; I refer to the gate to Canada, on the north, and the gate on the west coast, and the gate on the east coast. However, many, many persons are entering the United States from the south, from Mexico, even though we know that Guatemala is a nest of Communist activity, and the Mexican Government at this very time is engaged in almost a death struggle to keep out of Communist control. Nevertheless, in the face of that situation, we leave our southern gate wide open. In that respect we have almost completely abandoned immigration control.

I am shocked beyond words that the Congress, which investigates practically everyone from a baby sitter to a kindergarten teacher, does not impose stringent controls in the case of immigration at the Mexican border.

I say that in connection with this matter, the burden of proof does not rest upon the Senator from New York. The truth is that there is a failure to maintain adequate border control and

adequate immigration-control measures along the Mexican border. Certainly no one can justify the failure to provide for adequate immigration control along that border. In that respect the burden of proof does not rest on the Senator from New York or anyone else who does not believe the Mexican border should be left open and virtually uncontrolled as it is.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. DANIEL. Let me ask the Senator from New York to yield to me, in order that I may ask a question of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield for that purpose, if I may have unanimous consent to do so, without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DANIEL. Does not the Senator from Minnesota believe that before definite figures are stated to the Senate with reference to the number of subversives who are entering the United States from Mexico, some evidence to support such statements should be obtained?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand there was considerable evidence at the hearings.

I may say that if there is a tendency to become rather general in the statement of figures in the case of security risks, the pattern for that has been set by the administration.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I am surprised to hear the Senator from New York, in referring to the number of subversives who are said to be entering the country from Mexico, employ figures which he does not support. I am very much surprised to see any Senator who in the past has objected so much to the bandying about of various figures in regard to subversives in the United States, and who has criticized certain Members of the Senate because of their use of such figures in regard to subversives, now charge on this floor that 100 subversives a day are entering the United States from Mexico, across the Mexican border. I am surprised to hear the Senator from New York make such a statement, because I do not believe he has evidence to support such a figure.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Texas is jumping at conclusions. I am quite certain I shall be able to show the accuracy of my statement in regard to 100.

Let me say that I hold in my hand a statement which goes much further than that: I refer to an article which appeared on February 7 in the New York Times. In the article, no limit is given in regard to the number of subversives who may be entering the United States. I read from the article, as follows:

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has told Congress that a mass invasion of illegal aliens is beyond control. It said that the way was open for almost any number of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter this country undetected, in a situation which was worse than ever before.

In that statement by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, no limit is given. The indication is that any num-

ber—not only 100 a day, but perhaps 500 or 1,000 a day—may be entering the United States. No limit is stated.

Although I am quite certain that I shall be able to show the Senator from Texas that I was accurate when I used the figure 100, actually I believe the number may be much greater than 100.

Mr. DANIEL. I shall await with interest any evidence the Senator from New York may produce to show that the United States is in danger of having 100 subversives a day cross its southern border. I happen to live on the southern border, and I do not believe that is the truth of the situation.

The Senator from New York has made it clear that he is quoting someone else. However, is it correct to state that the Senator from New York does not at this time have evidence to support the statement he has made?

Mr. LEHMAN. I said I will furnish it as soon as I can obtain it from my office.

I have also read from an article which quotes representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I have not quoted an irresponsible agency or an irresponsible official. On the contrary, I have read from an article quoting the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which has the responsibility of handling all matters pertaining to immigration. The article states, in part:

The way was open for almost any number of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter this country undetected, in a situation that was worse than ever before. The testimony before the House Appropriations Committee was made public today.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield at this time to me?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the Senator from New York would not wish to find himself placed in a position of arguing arithmetic. Certainly the burden of proof rests upon the Senator from Texas, to prove to the Senate that it is fair and equitable to prevent the entry of Norwegians, Danes, Finns, French, British, Belgians, and Canadians, and yet to leave entirely open our southern border.

Will the Senator from Texas testify in the Senate that there is not a Communist in Mexico? Will he testify before the Senate that there is not a growing Communist movement in Mexico? Will he say to the Senate that that movement is not affecting labor in Mexico? Will he tell the Senate that there is not an actual and growing Communist threat in Guatemala?

How can we impose security measures upon all other people and all other countries, and yet in the name of wetback labor—20-cents-an-hour or 30-cents-an-hour agricultural labor—permit our southern border to be wide open to Mexican invasion, and against the will of the Mexican Government.

We do not need to debate this issue on the basis of communism. We have sent our Secretary of State to Caracas, to breathe good will. The President has sent his distinguished brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, to South America to

breathe good will. Yet the Congress of the United States, in utter disregard of the wishes of the Mexican Government—the government of a free and sovereign state, a sister republic in the Western Hemisphere, and a partner in the Rio pact—completely flouts the will of the Mexican Government, and is willing to authorize the entry of Mexican contract labor, despite the desire of the Mexican Government to negotiate a fair and equitable agreement. I say that the burden of proof rests upon those who want this kind of cheap labor.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. DANIEL. I do not accept the task assigned by the Senator from Minnesota. The burden of proof is not upon the junior Senator from Texas to defend any of the things to which the Senator from Minnesota has referred. I have not come upon this floor to ask that the Mexican border be left open. I believe in the enforcement of our immigration laws along the Mexican border in the same way they are enforced along every other border. I want those who cross the border to be screened so that no subversives will enter this country.

The only thing I arose to point out was that I thought it strange to hear the Senator from New York charge that 100 subversives a day are coming across the border into the United States. If they are, I want it stopped: I want the kind of security on the Mexican border that we have on every other border, whatever funds are necessary to maintain such security.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the Senator think we have it?

Mr. DANIEL. But by the same token, I do not wish to see Mexico and other countries to the south libeled by the statement that 100 subversives a day are pouring in over that border, when I do not believe the Senator from New York has any evidence which would substantiate such a charge.

Certainly the Communist movement is growing in Mexico. The Communist movement is growing in Hawaii. The Communist movement is growing in Puerto Rico, and in other places. It seems that those who are doing the shooting come from Puerto Rico by way of New York City. But, Mr. President, we want security on every border. My point is that before we make such charges against our neighbors to the south we ought to have some evidence to substantiate them. I rose to say that I am surprised that the Senator from New York should ever make such a charge without having readily at hand the evidence to support it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Texas that the Senator from New York is careful in the charges which he makes. He has been critical of figures which have been given on this floor. He will continue to be critical. But when the Senator from Texas says that the charges of the Senator from New York are unsubstantiated, he is not stating the situation accurately. I believe I shall be able fully to substantiate them.

Mr. DANIEL rose.

Mr. LEHMAN. Just a moment.

I have read a quotation from the testimony given by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which reads as follows:

The way was open for almost any number of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter the country undetected in a situation that was worse than ever before.

Mr. SMATHERS rose.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator in a moment.

I point out that we are doing nothing whatsoever to stop the influx of these people, including many Communists. There is no question that many of them are Communists. I believe I shall be able to substantiate my reference to the number of 100 a day. The number may be considerably greater than 100 a day.

We are doing nothing to stop them. Why? Because a few of the States want cheap farm labor. They are closing their eyes to all the dangers and iniquities. They are trying to import cheap labor, and trying to force the wetbacks who are in this country illegally to accept any kind of pay the farmer, in his kindness, is willing to give them. He has a hold over them, because he can say to them—and he does say to them—"If you do not accept the pay I give you, I will report you to the immigration authorities and you will be shipped back to Mexico."

The result is that they work for any pay the farmers consent to give them. They are willing to do so, and they do so, in spite of the fact that they are competing with decent American labor not only in the States which are benefited most directly, but also in other States of the Union, including Minnesota and New York. They are adding to our unemployment problem.

We know that these men work their way up north. They compete with American labor in North Carolina, Virginia, New York, and, I have no doubt, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. They will accept any pay their employer is willing to give them, because of the hold which the employer has over them, and his threat to report them to the authorities and have them returned to Mexico.

The pending proposal is very different from previous proposals. We propose to take action unilaterally. We do not seek the assistance or cooperation of Mexico. We have established in conjunction with Mexico no standards by which these people, if they do not observe the laws of this country or the regulations of the various States, may be returned to Mexico and be accepted by Mexico. We propose to act unilaterally, in the face of opposition by the Mexican Government, a friendly government. We are saying to Mexico, "Whether you like it or not, we are going to allow these people to come into the United States. We will allow as many to come in as we think we need, without any standards and without any qualifications whatsoever."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from New York is acquainted with Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, archbishop of San Antonio, Tex., a distinguished churchman, a gentleman whom I have the privilege of knowing as a friend. He came before us to testify with reference to this problem. I believe his statement would be of interest to the Senate. Archbishop Lucey certainly can be considered to be interested in the spiritual, physical, and ideological well-being of the people. Archbishop Lucey sent the following telegram to Representative CLIFFORD R. HOPE, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, on February 7, 1954:

House Joint Resolution 355 is calculated further to embitter our relations with Mexico. There are more than 2 million unemployed breadwinners in our country today.

This telegram was dated February 7. Since that time the number of unemployed has considerably increased.

There are thousands of unemployed Puerto Ricans in Chicago who are American citizens.

This is the archbishop of San Antonio, Tex., speaking.

In south Texas we have tens of thousands of Mexican-Americans who will gladly work in agriculture for decent wages. When the Federal Government recruits illegal aliens—

I emphasize the words "illegal aliens." That is what we are talking about. We are talking about recruiting illegal aliens.

When the Federal Government recruits illegal aliens for employment it posts a reward for crime against the United States. We hope that Congress will not attempt to legalize lawlessness.

The archbishop also sent a letter to the President of the United States outlining his views.

I think the important point is not whether 100 Communists come across the border every day. With respect to almost every bill which has come before Congress for consideration during the past 5 years, the question has been asked by someone, "What is it going to do to communism?" Whether we are trying to make fresh water out of salt water, or trying to do something else, someone always raises the issue as to how Stalin or Malenkov will feel about it.

I do not think that is the issue. The issue is this: Are we to recruit Mexican labor, citizens of Mexico, in violation of, in disagreement with, and in opposition to the Mexican Government?

I am not saying that we should not have recruitment of Mexican labor. I am simply saying that the Government of Mexico, which is our neighbor, is unwilling to agree to the terms which the American Government has proposed for the agreement. I ask Senators how they would feel if the Government of Canada, unable to come to an agreement with the United States as to the recruitment of American labor for a project in Canada, were literally to bypass the wishes of the American Government and put a premium upon illegal entry into Canada of American labor to fulfill the needs of a Canadian project.

This is not the way to build goodwill. When a similar bill was passed on a previous occasion we had an agreement with Mexico. The junior Senator from Minnesota voted for that bill. I was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry when that bill was processed. I say, Mr. President, it is one thing to have an agreement with the Republic of Mexico. On the other hand, the pending joint resolution does not provide for an agreement. It says, in effect, "If you can get an agreement, well and good; if not, go ahead on your own."

I say that is a way to lose friends and make enemies. It places a premium upon illegal entry into the United States. The Attorney General of the State of California had something to say about it. He made it quite clear. I refer to Mr. Edmund G. Brown, the Attorney General of the State of California. He said:

It is up to the Government to police the border more effectively not only for the safety of California but for the entire Nation. When immigration laws are being violated continuously, as they are now, it spells trouble and more trouble.

The comparatively easy influx that wetbacks now have also indicates that the door also is open for potential saboteurs and fifth columnists. Representatives of unfriendly nations can use the same methods of infiltration.

I have just quoted from a statement of the highest law official of the State of California. I quote now from Assistant United States Attorney General Rankin:

This border is also an easy avenue of entry into our country for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala, Dutch Guiana, and entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the world. The seriousness of this situation is self-evident. Until this border is brought under control our internal security will remain in jeopardy.

That is what one of the highest officials in the Federal Government has had to say about the situation.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question.

Mr. LEHMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from California may do so, without jeopardizing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KUCHEL. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota to what bill the attorney general of California was referring in the testimony alluded to by the Senator?

Mr. HUMPHREY. He was referring to no particular bill; he was referring to the border situation to which the pending joint resolution applies.

Mr. KUCHEL. At the outset in order that my position may be perfectly clear, let me say that so far as policing the United States border is concerned, and particularly the border between the southern part of the United States and Mexico, I am for policing the border and against entry of any illegal labor into the United States regardless of its source.

I ask the Senator from Minnesota this question: It is true that the joint resolution eliminates the requirement of a

treaty before legal processes are employed, but how can the Senator use the statement of the attorney general of California as an argument against the joint resolution? I agree with the attorney general of California. I agree with the Senator from Minnesota. I do not want illegal labor forces to come into the United States. However, does the Senator from Minnesota at this time contend that the enactment of the pending joint resolution would permit aliens to enter this country illegally?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It would not only permit them to do so, but it would put a premium on their entry.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Minnesota why he objects to a screening of the wetbacks who come into the United States, so that subversives may be kept out? That is the Senator's argument, it seems to me.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We do not object to that.

Mr. AIKEN. Why does the Senator take that position?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that he knows better than that.

Mr. AIKEN. I am referring to the Senator's own argument.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The junior Senator from Vermont has stated on the floor of the Senate again and again that he is in favor of providing adequate funds for an adequate border control. Congress has not provided such funds. That is the problem we confront. The pending joint resolution is in violation of our good-neighbor policy. It has but one purpose, namely bringing into the United States cheap labor. That is its purpose, Mr. President, make no mistake about it.

There is sufficient labor available in the United States if the farmers interested are willing to pay an adequate wage. The purpose of the joint resolution is to permit the recruitment of winter labor. There is testimony on the books to the effect that unemployment exists in some of the areas involved. I say that if we are going to recruit Mexican labor, we should do it on the basis of an agreement with the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. First I should like to reply to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. AIKEN]. I share the surprise and possibly the resentment of the Senator from Minnesota when he answered the Senator from Vermont that he was misquoting what the Senator from Minnesota and I had said with regard to the screening of the Mexican labor. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry tried to give the impression that we were opposed to screening. The chairman will recall that before I commenced my remarks I specifically asked him what standards would be invoked prior to the admission of this large number of Mexicans into our country, based on unilateral action by this country. The distinguished Senator from Vermont, for whom I have very great regard, as he knows, replied that he did not know what the stand-

ards were, but he assumed that the standards would be prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I should first like to finish my remarks, and then I shall be very glad to yield. In view of the fact that the Attorney General has certainly not done anything of any moment or of any value in stemming the great flood of illegal immigrants, I certainly would not feel that the standards he would apply in the face of the nonacquiescence of our friendly neighbor to the south, Mexico, would be of any great value or great moment or great effect.

I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am not concerned with any difference of opinion which may prevail between the Attorney General and the Senator from New York, but I do say that the standards of entry to be would be those prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States. One purpose of the joint resolution is to provide that the wetbacks coming into this country—perhaps I should say farm labor instead of wetbacks—shall be screened, in order to make certain that the hundreds of subversives, to which the Senator from New York has referred, do not become residents of the United States. That is the least we should do. I do not believe that either the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] or the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] wants in any way to permit the entry into the United States of people who ought not to be admitted. I may ask that if the Mexican Government does not want Mexicans to come into our country, why does it let them come in so freely?

I believe that everything which has been said by the Senator from New York and the Senator from Minnesota is an argument in favor of the proposed legislation. I say, let us have some kind of order. If we do not have an actual agreement with the Government of Mexico, which I believe we will have, let us at least have some sort of official order maintained in the recruitment of the farm labor which comes into the United States over the Mexican border.

I believe, too, that if Mexican farm laborers are recruited through a United States agency, the chances of such laborers getting more adequate wages are much better than if they were to come here illegally and forced to work for whatever they could get, under the threat of being sent back to Mexico.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that unless we can enter into a satisfactory agreement with the Republic of Mexico, assuring cooperation on the part of both countries, for the purpose of protecting the interests and security of the two countries, I would be very glad to have the border between Mexico and the United States closed to this kind of immigration. I would favor it, Mr. President.

Of course, there will not be any suggestion of that kind, but if that were done there would not be coming into this coun-

try great numbers of cheap laborers to compete with American laborers, and thus to beat down the prevailing wages which are paid to our own workers.

I would be in favor of closing the borders to them. But that is not going to be done. I know it will not be done, because I am aware that farmers in many States want to recruit Mexican labor, regardless of the quality of the labor and regardless of the standards which have been established.

I may say to the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] that if there had been sincerity in the argument that what some of the farming interests wanted was merely to get good labor to work the crops, and that this country was being swamped with illegal immigrants, they would have voted for the amendment which was proposed by the senior Senator from Illinois and myself, making it a misdemeanor, subject to punishment, for anyone to employ a man or a woman who was known to be illegally in this country. That would have taken care of the problem, but we did not receive any support for that amendment.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. DANIEL. The Senator from New York, of course, realizes that the only statement of his which I have challenged is that 100 subversives a day are crossing the Mexican border into the United States. I should like to ask the Senator if he knows how long that has been going on.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know.

Mr. DANIEL. If for a month, there would be 3,000 subversives, and if for a year, there would be 36,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, but I have made no statement, and I do not think the Immigration Service made any statement, as to how many days, weeks, or months it has been going on. The statement to which I referred was that there were coming into this country 100 subversives a day.

Mr. DANIEL. How long has that been going on?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have told the Senator that I do not know. There was no statement made as to that, nor did I make any statement with regard to the length of time. It may be a week, a month, or a year. Certainly, if a million and a half immigrants come into this country every year without screening laws, there is opportunity for a great many subversives to enter our borders.

Mr. DANIEL. If there are no screening laws, how is it possible to estimate that there are a hundred subversives coming into the United States each day? Probably it is merely a guess, and the Senator has no more evidence to substantiate his charges than other persons have had evidence to substantiate charges criticized by the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an article by Gladwin Hill, which appeared in the New York Times of September 15, 1953.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WETBACK TRAFFIC AGAIN SETS RECORD—ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE PERSONS INTERCEPTED IN AUGUST—FARMERS BALK AT NEW FEDERAL DRIVE

(By Gladwin Hill)

LOS ANGELES, September 15.—The illegal immigration of Mexican wetback workers into the United States over the Nation's southwestern border has reached a record rate of more than 100,000 persons a month.

At the same time, efforts by southwestern farmers and Members of Congress to get the Department of Justice to soft-pedal its new campaign against the influx also have hit an unprecedented pitch.

The administration's expressed desire to minimize the illicit traffic involving evils from slave wages to the spreading of diseases, has clashed head on with the partial reliance of some segments of southwestern agriculture upon cheap Mexican labor, which has been increasing ever since World War II.

A result of this clash has been a rising chorus of complaint from farm quarters over the last fortnight. The farmers complain that an intensified campaign against wetbacks—so-called because many swim or wade the Rio Grande—will jeopardize crops such as cotton, lettuce, and melons.

The protests have culminated in the revival of proposals that the wetback traffic be indirectly legalized to some degree. Some of the proposals, which were dormant for several years, have the support of at least some sections of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Nation's largest farmer organization.

TOPPED JULY BY 4,000

In August border-patrol officers of the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, deployed above the 1,600-mile international boundary between Brownsville, Tex., and San Diego, Calif., caught 105,529 illegal aliens, almost all Mexicans. This was the biggest month's roundup on record, topping by more than 4,000 the previous high, in July. It was also more than the total caught in the entire year of 1946.

This brought the total number of apprehensions this year to 697,044, a 67 percent increase over 1952.

Immigration officers say their apprehensions vary directly with the total amount of wetback traffic and acknowledge that for every one caught, one or more probably get in undetected. Most of them return seasonally to Mexico, but thousands settled down illegally in the United States.

During the World War II manpower shortage, arrangements were made with Mexico for the legal importation of farm workers under seasonal contracts. This has continued annually since the war at a rate of more than 200,000 workers a year.

The contracts guarantee them the prevailing wage in the district where they are employed. The prevailing wage, in the determination of which the farmers have an important hand, tends to be as low as the employers can make it. At present, for southern California's rich Imperial Valley, for instance, it is 79 cents an hour.

Wetbacks, as fugitives from justice, have to work even more cheaply, for whatever they can get.

CONTRACT LEGALITIES PROTESTED

These factors have tended to keep farm wages down to levels unattractive to domestic labor. This in turn tends to perpetuate the reported shortages of farm labor that spur the border traffic. There are many farmers who do not use wetbacks. Others insist they cannot distinguish them from citizen Mexican-Americans or that they need them because the formalities of procuring legal Mexican contract labor are too complex or protracted.

There are currently about 4,000 contract workers in the Imperial Valley alone, and the importation of 5,000 more within a few weeks is contemplated. In addition, the valley has a sizable number of the 100,000 wetbacks estimated to be in California.

An intensified drive against wetbacks as outlined by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., last month unquestionably would embarrass many farmers, as least economically.

In the face of this threat, they are urging two courses of action. One is to legalize temporarily the illegal aliens found working on farms. This is a practice that was frequently indulged in for several years after the war. But it was denounced by the Presidential Commission of Migratory Labor in 1951 as an important contributing factor to the wetback traffic.

The other proposal is that the legal contract system be supplemented by what is generally described as "a simple crossing card system" under which aliens would receive identity cards at the border and be shuttled among farmers needing labor, without many of the present contractual guarantees, such as assurances of minimum periods of employment and specified conditions of board and lodging.

These proposals are the essence of a 16-point program just endorsed by the Imperial County branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation. B. A. Harrigan, the county agriculture director and secretary of the Farmers' Association, said the program had been formulated at a special conference called by the federation at Dallas, Tex., on September 1 and 2 to consider problems raised by Attorney General Brownell's announcement.

Mr. Harrigan said the program presumably would be recommended to the administration by the federation.

Among Members of Congress who have expressed themselves in favor of such a program in the last few days are Representatives CLARK FISHER, Democrat, of Texas, and JAMES B. UTT, ROBERT WILSON, and JOHN PHILLIPS, all Republicans, of California. Mr. PHILLIPS already has asked Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON to intercede with the Department of Justice in the matter.

A group of women's organizations in El Paso, Tex., also has urged the crossing-card plan as a means of assuring a supply of domestic servants.

GRAVE PROBLEMS DEPICTED

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The wetback problem was pictured today by Edmund G. Brown, California attorney general, as one that embodies "all the ills and evils of an illegal underground operation."

"What appears to be an economic problem of getting stoop labor to handle the year-round harvests," he told the San Francisco Bar Association, "has grown into a grave social problem, involving murder, prostitution, robbery, and a gigantic illegal narcotic infiltration."

To try to cope with what he said was "a threat to our society," he called for "more personnel to effect more control, lighter legislation, and swift justice."

He charged that wetbacks were brought in by agricultural labor contractors "who collect on both sides of the border."

"The charge for smuggling a wetback into the United States is \$100 to \$125 a head, while ranchers on the American side pay the contractor \$25 a head for the labor," Mr. Brown asserted.

He said afterward that the difficulty lay in proving knowledge on the part of the farmer that the wetbacks were in this country illegally and added that prosecution could "easily overwhelm our courts."

"There is also an element of condoning this thing," he declared. "Our farmers need the labor to such an extent that in many

places they could not otherwise harvest their crops."

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an article which appeared in the New York Times of February 7, 1954.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BORDER INVASION DECLARED A PERIL—OFFICIALS SAY ILLEGAL ENTRIES ARE OUT OF CONTROL AND MAY INCLUDE FOREIGN AGENTS

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has told Congress that a mass invasion of illegal aliens was beyond control.

It said that the way was open for "almost any number" of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter the country undetected in a situation that was worse than ever before. The testimony before the House Appropriations Committee was made public today.

The service's budget has been cut by \$3,250,000 from that of this fiscal year and the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., testified that he was not sure it would help to increase the number of men in the border patrol. The service is a unit of his department.

He told the committee at closed-door hearings that it might be necessary to set up on the Mexican border, where illegal crossings have soared to a record level, "some mechanized equipment, perhaps a two-way communication system with watchtowers and things of that sort."

WARNING OF SOME RISKS

Benjamin G. Habberton, acting commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, testified that the proposed budget cut, calling for a reduction of 640 employees, involves some risks in connection with admission of dangerous and undesirable aliens, although no members of the border patrol would be eliminated.

He asserted that the Service was already swamped and that the relatively small force of officers could not cope with the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest.

He said that men were transferred from port jobs at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Philadelphia to help out on the Mexican border. These transfers were made, he added, after the Service had been implored by citizens' associations, chambers of commerce, and local peace officers to help halt robbery, rape and pillage ascribed to wetbacks.

"This mass invasion of illegal aliens has reached proportions which are beyond control of the limited force provided to deal with it," he declared in a prepared statement filed with the committee.

The term "wetback" as applied to illegal Mexican entrants because many swim or wade the Rio Grande.

Border-jumping from Canada is also on the upswing, Mr. Habberton said, pointing out that more than 770,000 Europeans have been admitted to Canada since World War II under security screening that he termed "practically nonexistent."

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

"A progressively increasing number of illegal entries into the United States across the Mexican and Canadian borders cannot be other than a threat to the security of the United States," he asserted.

"In the midst of a situation where the small border patrol force is being overrun by hordes of illegal aliens an easy avenue of entry into the country is provided for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala and Dutch Guiana and, entry into Mexico being

as easy as it is, from any country in the entire world."

The border patrol, with a personnel of 1,129, patrolled 11 million miles last year and arrested 839,149 as illegally entered aliens, an increase of about 58 percent over the previous year.

"The situation continues to worsen," Mr. Habberton said.

Mr. Brownell testified that the "wetback" problem was the worst ever. He voiced hope that it could be relieved by negotiation of a new farm-labor contract with Mexico. "This should be tried, he added, 'before we go ahead and indiscriminately increase the number of the border patrol.'"

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I think it can be said that two problems confront us. We have before us a resolution which was reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senator from Vermont points out that Congress extended the authority 2 years ago, I believe. We have had considerable argument regarding it. This problem is not unrelated to the overall problem of illegal entry of Mexican labor into the United States, which is commonly known as the wetback problem. They are tied in together, and, because they are tied in together, the Mexican Government insists on having something to say about its own nationals. It insists that if citizens are to be recruited from the Republic of Mexico to work in the United States of America, the Mexican Government ought to have something to say about the standards under which its own citizens shall enter and work in the United States. We insist upon certain standards for our own people. We insist upon good working conditions for American citizens in foreign nations, and the Mexican Government is insisting upon the same consideration for its own nationals in our country.

Mr. President, there were no hearings on this resolution. There was no way to explore what could be done or should be done.

This resolution is not based upon the mutual acceptance of an agreement or understanding between the two sovereign States involved. There has to be a demonstrated need as to the entrance of contract labor from Mexico over and above what the available domestic supply of labor in the United States can provide. I notice that the representatives of 40 State labor departments—not AFL or CIO, but representatives of the Governors of 40 of the 48 States of this great and glorious Republic and representatives of organized labor in 40 of the 48 States—joined in a common resolution in the 20th Annual Conference on Labor Legislation with respect to the very situation which we are discussing. They have something to say about the problem. They adopted a resolution with reference to the wetback problem and contract labor.

The States whose representatives were not present include Arizona, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. I happen to know there are a few persons in my own State who would like to have a great deal of Mexican

labor. I do not suppose my position will be popular with them.

The present administration talks about building good will and the good-neighbor policy, and the President sends his own beloved brother to make a good-will tour at a time when our Secretary of State is in Venezuela in order to build up good will, but what do we do?

I have before me a New York Times editorial of January 24, 1954, entitled "Mexico Resents United States Hiring Policy—North-of-the-Border Signing of Migrants Held Unfair—National Pride a Factor."

I also have before me an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of January 20, 1954, with regard to the unilateral action of our Government.

Also an article which appeared in the New York Times of January 17, 1954, entitled "Mexico Shuts Off Migrant Entries—Acts as Pact for Farmwork in United States Ends, but Washington Is Skeptical of Effect."

I have another editorial from the New York Times of January 13, 1954, headed, "Wetback Influx Hits New Height—One Million Twenty-four Thousand Arrested in 1953, Reflecting a Total Traffic of About 2 Million."

Also, Mr. President, an article which appeared in the New York Times of January 12, 1954, headed, "United States-Mexico Talks on Labor Bogged—Agricultural Hiring Pact Expires Friday—Two Sides Split on New Terms."

Another article appearing in the New York Times of November 22, 1953, headed "Wetback Influx Near the Record—October Figure Second Highest in History—Crime Follows the Illegal Immigrants."

And so on, down the line.

All I can say, Mr. President, is that the best this resolution will provide is an opportunity for the United States Government, operating unilaterally, to contract for the labor of nationals of another sovereign state to do work in the United States of America. It will do nothing to correct the wetback problem, which is a continuing one. I do not think the two are identical, but they are related.

Mr. President, the official report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for January 1954, has this to say regarding the question of the number of Mexicans entering this country. It is like the old argument as to how many angels could depend from the point of a needle. Here is the report, Mr. President:

In July we made reports to the Attorney General of this alarmingly worsening situation, and told him of the many reports we were receiving of the misery, disease, crime, and many other evils attendant upon this illegal influx. Mr. Brownell frankly stated that these reports seemed so incredible that he would have to go and see for himself. In August he made his factfinding tour. He covered the State of California from the border to San Francisco. He talked with upwards of a hundred people who were concerned for one reason or another with this situation. Among them were State officials, including mayors, judges, district attorneys, county supervisors, chiefs of police, and sheriffs—also county welfare directors, county and Federal health officers, representatives of farm organizations as well as individual farmers, State employment au-

thorities, representatives of labor, and the clergy. He also conferred with representatives of civic organizations, and last, but not least, with the officers of the Border Patrol. He saw Mexicans who had been arrested by Border Patrol officers being brought in by the hundreds. He flew in a Marine Corps helicopter and saw them actually being arrested in fields, on the highways, and along the railroads. He went to the border near Tijuana and saw them actually streaming across on foot.

Those are some of the things Mr. Brownell saw.

If the Attorney General is to establish standards under the proposal now being considered, what is he doing about the situation at present, a situation which is growing worse every day? All I can ask is, Is this the proper way to meet the problem?

We had an agreement with Mexico for many years, or at least since 1951, which I believe was the date of the last agreement we negotiated, and which I think was a reasonably good agreement. We should have the same type of agreement again.

I do not want to deny anyone the right to work, but I say this is unbelievable action by our Government. I think we ought to wait to see what arrangements can be made with Mexico in terms of an agreement. If that cannot be done, we should not undertake to handle the problem in a manner which will cost us plenty of good will in the years to come.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have the floor. I yielded to the Senator from Minnesota to permit him to make a statement. I have agreed to yield next to the Senator from Florida, who desires to leave the floor in order to attend a meeting. After that, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New York be permitted to retain the floor, while yielding to me, to enable me to make a short statement now, since I have been called from the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Of course, the real, compelling reason for action in the present situation is the shortage of persons in the United States who are willing to perform what is called stoop labor. In my section, we do not have any of the Mexican workers. To the contrary, to meet the same type of labor shortage, we enter into contractual relationships with the colonial government of the Bahamas and a similar government in Jamaica to bring in stoop labor. At one time there was such an arrangement with the colonial government of British Honduras, but that agreement is no longer in force.

In Florida we do not proceed under the type of legislation now being considered and we do not wish to proceed under it. We are perfectly willing to proceed under the legislation which has been on the books for many years, and which requires, as does the measure now before the Senate, a certificate of shortage of American labor to perform the work, and

also requires supervision by the Department of Justice and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the terms and conditions applicable to those who are brought into the United States.

I may add, by way of parenthesis, that the colonial government of the Bahamas and the government at Kingston, Jamaica, are very zealous in the protection of their labor. We have found them perfectly able to deal across the table with any of our employers or other individuals in connection with the protection of their citizens.

The laborers whom we employ—and when I say “we,” I mean not only the vegetable and fruit growers of Florida, but similar employers all the way up to the Connecticut Valley, as I understand—are laborers who are entitled to receive, and who do receive, the same rate of pay as American workers. They are required to receive the same rate of pay under the agreements by which they are brought into the United States as is paid to domestic laborers performing the same type of work.

We wish there were an abundance of domestic laborers to perform that type of work. At one time when I was serving as chief executive of my State, and it was then quite difficult to get offshore labor, I wrote personal letters to the governors of all States extending from Florida north to Maryland and as far west as Missouri, and south as far as Arkansas and Louisiana, to invite their help, through their State employment agencies, in obtaining domestic laborers who would come into Florida. But even having done that, it was necessary to procure labor from offshore sources.

I have gone into the subject at length because the people of my State—and I think it is true of the people in States all the way to the Canadian border on the eastern side of the country—do not wish to have any question about their ability to proceed under the prior existing law, which has been very satisfactory, both to employers and to offshore employees in that area.

As I recall, the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], who is now chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, has always made it clear that the people of New England desire to be allowed to continue the use of the old law in connection with the importation of labor from Canada. I believe that is true in the far Northwest also.

But, Mr. President, we have realized that the same shortage of stoop labor exists in the Southwest. We realize that the traditional source from which that labor has been supplied is our friendly associate and ally, the Republic of Mexico.

So far as I am concerned, I would much prefer to have the importation of Mexican labor under an agreement between our country and the Republic of Mexico, and I feel certain that that sentiment prevails on the part of every Senator from the area which is most affected. The amendment now proposed accentuates the use of such an agreement, but provides that in the absence

of such an agreement the laborers shall not all be treated as illegal wetbacks, who can be misused, and abused by unprincipled employers—and, of course, there are some such—by giving them much less pay than they should receive, and much poorer living conditions than they should have.

It was the judgment, therefore, of many members of the committee, who do not have any direct stake in the matter, that the amendment now under consideration is greatly preferable to leaving the matter completely unregulated and completely without any mandatory supervision on the part of the Government of the United States in insisting upon the payment of fair wages, the giving of adequate medical protection, and the providing of suitable housing and fair burial arrangements, and things of that kind, such as are still provided for in the law.

So with some reluctance, because I again say that I would much rather have had an agreement with Mexico, I feel that the Senate, and Congress, must recognize the fact that unless this amendment is agreed to, there will be no regulation whatsoever, because there is no way of keeping these people, who desire employment and who desire to earn dollars for themselves and their families, from coming across a border which, I believe, is 1,800 or 2,000 miles long. They just pour across. It is much better, I say with great respect to Senators who feel otherwise, to have our own agents and the agency of the United States Government acting to keep conditions of entrance as tolerable as possible and as sound as possible from the standpoint of terms of employment, housing, and the like, than to have such labor completely unregulated and unprotected and to have a much larger percentage of these persons abused, as I believe they would be if there were no regulation whatsoever.

I appreciate the opportunity which has been accorded to me to make this statement. I hope the distinguished Senator from New York will understand that here is not a matter of bringing in outside persons when there is an adequate supply of our own labor, because the governors of the affected States, just as I did at one time, have frequently been called upon to try to help bring in labor from elsewhere in our Nation. Naturally, it would be preferable to use the labor in our own country, but we have not been able to do so, because so many of our citizens are no longer willing to perform stoop labor. It seems to me that, subject to discussion, as it should be, the amendment affords an arrangement which is decidedly preferable to having the whole field unregulated in any way, since we know it is completely beyond the power of the Mexican Government to keep its nationals, who want employment and want to be paid in dollars, from coming across our long southern border.

I thank the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question on this issue. Does the Senator

remember that some 3 years ago an act was passed in an attempt to obtain an agreement with the Republic of Mexico with reference to the selfsame labor we are now discussing? Does the Senator remember that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; I do.

Mr. KILGORE. Does the Senator also remember that, following the passage of the act, the House cut out the necessary appropriation, or enough of it so that the act could not be properly implemented, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service was unable to carry out the provisions of the act, although the employers and everyone else concerned desired to have the law enforced? Those concerned desired to bring laborers into the country legally, because the Mexican Government did not want wetbacks coming into the United States. The Government wanted to admit Mexicans who could come into this country legally and return legally. Does the Senator remember that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I remember it very well. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from West Virginia also recalls that at that time he and a number of other Senators of like mind tried to provide an appropriation in an amount sufficient to make it possible to really stop the influx of wetbacks, but the attempt was defeated on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. KILGORE. I wish to thank the Senator for recalling that, because I well remember it. I also remember that as a result of the lack of appropriations we could not even ship back to Mexico the wetbacks who were within our borders. There were many wetbacks here, and the Mexican Government naturally became disgusted. As a result we are confronted with the present situation, which is most deplorable. I think the pending measure affects the State of New York. I know it affects the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and, in fact, every State in which there is a canning industry. The selfsame wetbacks who come across the border and work for a while on the ranches and farms finally find their way into the canning factories of my State and other States of the Middle West, without having been examined by the Public Health Service, and without our knowing the condition of their health, or anything of that kind. After the canning season trucks take the laborers back to the border. The Mexican laborers can much of the food which is consumed by the people of the United States, and there is reason why steps should be taken to protect the safety and sanitation of such food.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his remarks.

Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] has raised some question with regard to my integrity or my good faith in quoting figures which he doubted I could sustain. I was somewhat concerned, because, as is so often the case when one sees figures which have made an impression on his mind, I could not lay my hand on those figures immediately. Fortunately I have been able to obtain the record sustaining the statement which I made.

I do not wish to put any ideas into the mind of the Senator from Texas, but I am hopeful that after I read the statement the Senator will express at least some regret for his somewhat unkind remarks about the junior Senator from New York.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I wish to correct the record. If I said anything unkind or which would imply that I questioned the honesty and the integrity of the Senator from New York, I certainly did not mean to. I questioned the accuracy of anyone's figures indicating that a hundred subversives a day are coming across the Mexican border into the United States. I question the accuracy of the figures because I do not believe that any kind of investigation has been made of those crossing the border which would substantiate the statement that that many subversives were crossing the border. I think it is an absurd statement, whoever made it, or whomever the Senator is quoting as having made it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad the Senator from Texas did not reflect on the integrity or good faith of the Senator from New York.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator for allowing me to make the statement.

Mr. LEHMAN. But, after all, a Member of the Congress, in arguing a case or an issue in which he is deeply interested, can only quote from responsible sources, which, if contradicted, would certainly justify a belief in the accuracy of those sources.

Mr. President, I merely wish to say to the Senator from Texas that I am about to quote from the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the 83d Congress, 2d session.

The Senator will recall that I made the statement that approximately 100 subversives or Communists were coming into this country each day. I quote from the hearings and from the testimony of Col. Benjamin G. Habberton, the Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The whole record of the hearings is at the disposal of the Senate, of course, but I shall not ask that it be put into the *RECORD* at this point. I shall simply quote language which bears out what I have said. I remind the Senator that I am quoting the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. DANIEL. May I ask the Senator for the date of the hearings, please?

Mr. LEHMAN. The date is December 10, 1953.

THREAT TO INTERNAL SECURITY

A harvest of dangerous byproducts from the seemingly harmless invasion by illegal aliens is now in the making. Who can say that Communists and subversives do not cross the Rio Grande? As reported elsewhere in these justifications it was recently discovered that approximately 100 present and past members of the Communist Party had been crossing daily into the United States in the El Paso area.

Mr. President, that is only in one area, and I assume, therefore, that the total number of subversives who came across the border would be very much in excess of 100, which was the number I previously had given.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. DANIEL. May I ask if the Senator has read the part preceding and following the matter he has just quoted in order to ascertain whether or not the witness was referring to those who crossed back and forth on the same day? I understood the Senator from New York to allege that 100 subversives a day are now coming into the United States.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have read the very clear language of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The distinguished Senator may place on such statement any interpretation he wishes. I am not going into the question of semantics. I have read his exact statement. I think it is very clear and conclusive. I have no desire to preclude the Senator from Texas from coming to any conclusion or taking any position which he wishes to maintain; but, so far as I am concerned, I believe I have fully answered what I again characterize as the somewhat unkind comments of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. DANIEL. I thank the Senator from New York, and I think the Senate will realize that what the Senator from Texas was trying to say was that he challenged the Senator's statement, or the statement of anyone else, that 100 subversives a day are coming into the United States across the Mexican border. I challenged that statement because it left the impression with me that it was being charged that this is now occurring and that it has been going on for a long time, and is still going on. I do not think the statement which the Commissioner made relating to the El Paso area is any evidence that this influx of subversives is continuing from day to day, or that a hundred new subversives cross the border each day. I rose to make that point.

I assured the Senator from New York that the people of my State are divided on this proposed legislation. I have not decided as to which way I shall vote on the joint resolution.

I wish to say to the Senator from New York that we are not winning friends and not following a good-neighbor policy when we make loose charges against our neighbor to the south that 100 subversives a day are crossing the border, leaving the impression that that many Communists or Communist sympathizers are daily coming into the United States from Mexico.

I appreciate having the Senator from New York quote the figures, and I see on what he based his estimate, and I understand the person he was quoting. However, I still say I do not believe the figures are accurate, especially if they are interpreted as meaning that 100 subversives now cross our southern border every day and enter the United States.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have quoted with complete accuracy, word for word, the testimony of the Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

I have no intention of engaging further in an interpretation of the exact statement which was made; but I may suggest to the distinguished Senator from Texas that if he has any doubt

about the accuracy of the statement, then, instead of addressing his questions to me, he should write to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which, I have no doubt, will be very glad to give such explanation as may be necessary or desirable under the circumstances.

Mr. President, at this time I wish to read a letter which Mr. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to the President of the United States:

JANUARY 11, 1954.

The President,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Grave damage both to the standards of American workers and to relations between this country and Mexico is being done by the shockingly inadequate way in which the United States Government is handling the ever-growing flood of illegal entrants from Mexico and the programs for bringing in foreign contract labor for use on farms.

Since the present agreement with Mexico has been extended only until January 15, and since you will be making recommendations for legislation and appropriations in the near future, we urge that you give leadership in overcoming the truly scandalous conditions that exist.

The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the United States Department of Labor has informed us that if by January 15 "a satisfactory agreement is not reached with Mexico, it is our plan to join with the Departments of State and Justice in recommending a proposal for continuing a similar program on a unilateral basis." Such unilateral action would precipitate a most unfortunate situation by exposing Mexicans to exploitation without any protection from their own Government and by straining our relations with Mexico. Instead of such a drastic step, a constructive, cooperative program should be developed after adequate consideration of the workers' viewpoint.

As the agreement has operated, the Mexican contract workers have too often been utilized for work which would have been performed by United States residents if the wages and other conditions of employment and living had been adequate. Organized growers in areas along the border, and indeed in many States farther north, prefer to use Mexican contract nationals as against free American workers because the former can be obtained more cheaply and can be removed from the area whenever desired.

While theoretically the contract workers are to receive prevailing rates, in practice the actual or expected presence of thousands of Mexican workers depresses wage rates and adversely affects American wage earners and family farmers. During the past year hundreds of union members in the packing sheds of California have lost their jobs because lettuce packing was carried on at substandard rates by Mexican contract workers, contrary to the intent of Congress.

Mexican workers have repeatedly found that the growers have not provided the expected incomes or living conditions and they have not been permitted to organize effectively to enforce contract terms and protest gross abuses. As a result, thousands have skipped their contracts and gone to industrial areas, swelling the ranks of the several million illegal entrants estimated to come here each year.

The abuses to which the illegal entrants are subject are even greater, since any effort to insist on decent conditions may well result in deportation without payment of wages due. The depressing effect on American job opportunities and wages is very severe in certain areas, and cities as well as rural areas are confronted with serious health problems from the miserable, unsupervised conditions under which these wetbacks live.

Our friendly relations with Mexico are threatened by these growing evils through the natural resentments aroused among workers of both nations.

The difficult and complex problems resulting from Mexican migration require a vigorous, comprehensive program for constructive solution. In regard to contract workers, basic improvements are required in the agreement and in administrative procedures.

At a conference held in December between representatives of the Mexican and United States unions it was agreed that full participation of the unions in the negotiation would be requested so that the needs of the working people could be properly dealt with. Proposed changes in the agreement were also adopted, including strict enforcement, extension of the principles of Mexican labor legislation where there does not exist better legislation in the United States, full protection of collective-bargaining rights of Mexican workers, and participation of the unions of both countries in the formulation of individual work contracts.

We therefore strongly urge that union representatives be fully consulted, either through participation in formal negotiations or through close collaboration, if some other method of handling legal migration of Mexican workers is developed.

We are also deeply interested in other essential steps, such as adequate appropriations and powers to enable the Immigration and Naturalization Service to halt would-be illegal entrants; adequate appropriations for the United States Department of Labor to improve the recruitment of United States citizens for farm jobs; penalizing employers who knowingly hire wetbacks through immediately disallowing their wages as expenses for income-tax purposes and through new legislation; and drastic revision of the present slack procedures for certifying that foreign workers are needed and for determining their wages and conditions.

I am sure that if you have time to familiarize yourself with existing abuses you will be shocked and insist on remedies, many of which are possible through executive action.

Sincerely yours,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. President, I also wish to read from an article which appeared in the New York Times of August 18, 1953:

EISENHOWER BACKS WETBACKS DRIVE—BROWNELL PRESENTS AT DENVER HIS UNITED STATES-STATE PLAN TO HALT ILLEGAL INFLUX OF MEXICANS

(By Anthony Leviero)

DENVER, August 17.—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., won President Eisenhower's approval today of a three-way approach to a solution of the problem of illegal labor—wetbacks—from Mexico.

Having made a personal survey in California, Mr. Brownell likened the situation to the prohibition era because of the many opportunities it offers for exploitation by racketeers and other lawless elements.

After his talk with the President, Mr. Brownell declined to discuss detailed proposals, saying he wished to avoid half-baked ideas pending a study of a mountain of facts. He did outline, however, this three-way approach that had been decided upon:

1. At the diplomatic level, the administration will begin conversations with the Ambassador from Mexico in Washington with a view of developing a mutual approach to a solution from both sides of the Rio Grande border.

2. The Department of Justice will organize a group to determine how Federal laws may be made tougher to help control the tide of thousands who are swarming over the border into Texas, California, and elsewhere.

3. State district attorneys will study similar changes in State laws. At this local level organizations such as State federations of labor, farmers' cooperatives, and local enforcement agencies will cooperate.

Attorney General Brownell said the President had authorized him to go ahead with the proposals made for Federal action.

Mr. President, I desire to point out as forcefully as I can that certainly no mutual approach has been developed between Mexico and the United States by diplomatic conversations.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will yield on the point in regard to mutual approach, let me say the negotiations between the United States and Mexico have been going on for months—long before the agreement which was in existence expired. They have also been going on ever since. So there has been a mutual approach, although there has been no mutual agreement.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, what I meant is that a successful agreement has not been reached. Let me repeat that the article which appeared in the New York Times of August 18 states, in part:

After his talk with the President, Mr. Brownell declined to discuss detailed proposals, saying he wished to avoid half-baked ideas, pending the study of a mountain of facts. He did outline, however, this three-way approach that had been decided upon:

1. At the diplomatic level, the administration will begin conversations with the Ambassador from Mexico in Washington with a view of developing a mutual approach to a solution from both sides of the Rio Grande border.

I have no doubt that those conversations have occurred, but certainly no mutual understanding has been reached.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, let me say that I believe both Governments are now very closely at work. As evidence of that, I point out that the Mexican Government has agreed that farm laborers who were in the United States as of February 26, the date when they were supposed to be returned to Mexico, may remain in the United States for—I forget how long a time; it seems to me it is to be about 6 weeks—pending completion of the agreement between the two countries.

My only interest in this measure is that in the event of a collapse of the negotiations, there should be some semblance of order in the recruiting of such farm labor as might be hired in the United States. Of course, the entire law terminates on December 31 of next year. In view of the opposition and the difficulties involved, it is my impression that the law may not be renewed.

Mr. LEHMAN. In a moment I shall refer to that matter.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. But I think a bilateral agreement is by far the best arrangement, and I think it is possible to work it out with our neighbor to the south.

Mr. LEHMAN. In a few minutes I shall refer to that subject. Of course, it is perfectly evident that no agreement has been reached thus far with the Mexican Government.

Mr. AIKEN. My information of about 3 hours ago—I had not realized that this matter would be under discussion at

this time, although I did read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning—is that the Mexicans are now showing real evidence of a desire to reach an agreement, and progress is now being made. Agreement on the principles has already been reached, and an effort is now being made to draft appropriate language.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Vermont for that information. In a moment, I shall refer to it, too.

The second condition which the President suggested was:

2. The Department of Justice will organize a group to determine how Federal laws may be made tougher to help control the tide of thousands who are swarming over the border into Texas, California, and elsewhere.

I have certainly seen no efforts made in that direction.

The third suggestion made by the President was:

State district attorneys will study similar changes in State laws. At this local level organizations such as State federations of labor, farmers' cooperatives, and local enforcement agencies will cooperate.

I have seen no successful efforts made in that direction.

The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has stated that we are on the verge of making an agreement with the Mexican Government on this subject. Certainly, if any arrangement between this country and Mexico, or this country and any of our other neighbors, is to be successful it must be on a bilateral or multilateral basis, not on a unilateral basis. I understood the Senator from Vermont to say that we are on the verge of making such an agreement.

Mr. AIKEN. That is entirely correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. If that be the case, why should we pass the joint resolution now? I probably would vote against any such measure. I do not wish to give the wrong impression. I believe that the entire wetback situation is so serious that it must receive the definite attention of the Congress and of the country. But why should we be rushed into the passage of the pending joint resolution today, when there are certainly very serious objections to it?

I think one of the objections may well be that the Mexican Government may have the feeling that their people who come to this country have been exploited. I believe that in many cases they have been. At the same time, our American workers have been injured because of the exploitation of Mexican workers. But why, when we are apparently on the verge of an agreement with Mexico, should we be rushed into taking unilateral action on this important subject? It is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. About the 1st of January I thought we were to have a mutual agreement before the 15th of January, but it did not materialize. It now appears that we are on the verge of a mutual agreement with our sister republic, but that, too, may not materialize. If it does not, it seems to me that there should be some order in the handling of

Mexicans who legally cross the Rio Grande seeking employment in the United States. If they go to an agency of the United States Department of Labor, they are more likely to be employed in places where they will receive better pay and better treatment, and enjoy better conditions all around. That is my opinion. If we are to have no provision for recruiting and screening those people on the United States side of the border, in the event a mutual agreement is not concluded, then I feel that conditions will probably be more chaotic than they are now.

I am sure the Senator from New York knows that during past years I have worked with him in an effort to control the wetback situation, which, incidentally, is not confined to the Rio Grande region. We find illegal immigrants coming into this country at other points as well. The question is whether we wish to allow a certain number to come across the border—the number which the Department of Labor says is needed in this country. They cannot come unless the need is found. Shall we allow them to come across the border and then screen them and see that they get to places where there are certain standards of employment and wages, or shall we allow them to come over in droves, shifting for themselves, many of them, undoubtedly, having to work for inadequate wages?

Mr. LEHMAN. Can the Senator from Vermont inform me where such standards of wages and employment would exist if they were not subject to agreement between the Mexican Government and our Government?

Mr. AIKEN. There would be such standards of employment as might be established by the United States Department of Labor. I do not believe the Department of Labor would recruit laborers to work under substandard working conditions. At least it would not do so knowingly.

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me say to the Senator from Vermont that I think there can be no question in the mind of any fair-minded person that these people have been exploited for many years, so far as wages are concerned. Has the Department of Labor successfully intervened to prevent that?

Mr. AIKEN. At times during the past 40 years the Senator from Vermont has felt that he was being exploited. However, no one has been able to stop that completely, either. I do not see how we can stop one human being from exploiting another. However, I believe that when these laborers are certified by the United States Department of Labor things will be a little easier all around.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I can plainly see that our discussions on this subject have finally got down to the fine points of the joint resolution, for which we are all grateful. I think it is desirable that 1 or 2 clear-cut observations be made in connection with the joint resolution.

We are talking about an agreement when, in fact, no agreement is involved. The joint resolution contemplates unilateral action on the part of the United

States to recruit Mexican labor on the American side of the border, in contrast to the past situation of recruitment of Mexican labor on the Mexican side of the border under a bilateral agreement between Mexico and the United States.

Representative COOLEY, the distinguished Representative from North Carolina, entered the debate very vigorously in the House of Representatives yesterday. The RECORD will reveal that he made some very pertinent observations. I think Mr. COOLEY stated the issue very clearly. The point which he made with great effectiveness was that there was no need of haste with respect to this particular joint resolution; that the pending agreement between Mexico and the United States was in its final stages; and that the passage of the joint resolution might completely upset the bargaining and negotiations which have been in progress on this subject.

I should like to read what Mr. COOLEY had to say. I read from page 2362 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 2:

I called the Ambassador—

Speaking, of course, of the Mexican Ambassador—

I called the Ambassador, a little unusual for a Congressman, I suppose, to be calling a diplomat, but I did it because of my intense interest in the international aspects of this resolution. He said definitely that it will have a bad effect on our relationship, that if we pass this resolution it will hit the headlines of all the newspapers of Mexico and great antagonism will be aroused.

Why should we disturb Mr. Eisenhower's negotiations, I ask you? It is not urgent. The record shows that Mr. Siciliano stated that this resolution was brought here because this is the season of the year when the labor was needed less than at any other season of the year. That is the record. Yet we have it here.

I did not stop with the White House, I did not stop with the Mexican Ambassador; I said before the Rules Committee that it was my belief that Secretary John Foster Dulles had never known anything about this resolution. I took it upon myself to call the Secretary of State and he frankly admitted that he did not know anything about it, but he assured me he would investigate immediately. The very next morning his assistant was in my office. I discussed the matter at length with him. I told him about my opposition, about my apprehension regarding the international aspects, and he said he would go back and reappraise it. The Mexican Ambassador went down to the State Department to see Mr. Morton and to discuss it.

As we know, Mr. Morton is the Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. COOLEY continued:

I did not stop there. I told the Rules Committee that this resolution would destroy all the good that had been accomplished by Milton Eisenhower's trip to South America. He went there on a friendly mission, and this thing is an unfriendly act.

I called Milton Eisenhower in Pennsylvania. He was surprised and amazed, and told me he would call Secretary Dulles the next day. Secretary Dulles is a busy man—I am not blaming him. But this is an important resolution.

It is not needed. We now have the law, the negotiations are being carried on, and if we can defeat this bill I venture the assertion that within 10 days a contract will be signed.

In a telephone conversation only yesterday morning I mentioned to Mr. Siciliano

the desirability of postponing action in the House because negotiations were coming along so well and that it might prove embarrassing diplomatically and to our negotiator. Mr. Siciliano said, "I do not disagree with you at all." In fact, Mr. Siciliano said that Secretary Mitchell had said at the White House there might be reason for wanting to postpone it. Then Mr. Mitchell said that he would have to tell them at the White House this might be embarrassing to Mr. Dulles. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] did not tell the membership of this House what took place at the White House, but here it is.

Then Mr. COOLEY had this to say:

Mr. COOLEY. I want to address this remark to the lawyers in this House, and I think even the laymen know it, that you cannot have a unilateral agreement. There is no such animal known to legal jurisprudence. Whoever heard of a unilateral agreement? What our officials have done in Mexico is to slam the door on the recruiting offices and to move north of the Rio Grande and to carry on in illegal fashion.

The New York Times published a statement the other day that 100 Communists a day were coming across the border as wetbacks and finding their way into the city districts of this country.

Going back to the negotiations, this is what Mr. White—

He is our Ambassador to Mexico—

said about it, and this is sent to me from the Mexican Embassy. It is a translation from Excelsior, a paper published in Mexico City:

"In a statement made to the press in Monterrey, Ambassador White said that he was hopeful that an agreement on Mexican migratory workers would be reached soon.

"Ambassador White stated that the negotiations are being conducted between the two Governments in a spirit of great friendship and understanding.

"We can emphatically state," he added, "that we have made real progress in the negotiations and that we expect soon to reach a definite agreement."

Mr. President, I think the issue is rather simple. We are asked to follow a rather unusual procedure. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], 3 years ago, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, brought before the Senate a bill incorporating an agreement between Mexico and the United States. That agreement was ratified by Congress. Recruitment processes went on under that agreement in a normal, reasonable, and fair manner. There were differences of opinion as to whether we should have such an agreement, but it was agreed to by Congress, and the junior Senator from Minnesota voted for it. The junior Senator from Minnesota was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at the time and he voted for the joint resolution in committee.

Now, however, the situation is entirely different, and there are involved factors which are of importance to our country. At the very hour, Mr. President—and I repeat what I said earlier, because it needs to be repeated—at the very hour our Secretary of State is in Caracas, Venezuela, trying to prove to our Latin American brothers that we are a friendly power and that we and they must bind ourselves together in closer cooperation and in closer unity, at a time when we are trying to build a very cordial and wholesome relationship with the Repub-

lic of Mexico, and at a time when our Government finds itself in disagreement with Mexico over the recruitment of Mexican labor, what do we do, Mr. President? We go far beyond what our executive branch is trying to do. We bypass the Secretary of State, our Ambassador to Mexico, the Mexican Ambassador, and the Department of Labor, and we bring to the Halls of Congress the pending joint resolution, and we say that we will authorize the recruitment of labor whether Mexico likes it or not.

Of course, there is a saving clause in the joint resolution which says that if an agreement is reached, very well; but if no agreement is reached, we will go on with the recruitment.

I say the action proposed today is premature.

I believe the joint resolution should be referred to the proper committee. There is no real haste for its passage. I believe we should await a final solution of the problem by the responsible diplomatic officials. If they cannot resolve the problem through agreement, and if we cannot reach a bilateral agreement with the Republic of Mexico, we can take up the subject again before the appropriate committee.

I believe that Representative COOLEY made the argument which needed to be made on this subject.

I am not denying the fact that stoop labor is hard to find. I listened with interest to the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] outline the method by which, under an agreement with the Bahama Islands and Jamaica, as I recall, farmers in Florida are able to get that kind of labor, under an agreement which they have been able to work out.

We have had a working agreement with the Republic of Mexico. The wet-back problem is one of law enforcement; it is a problem of border patrol, a problem of appropriation, and of proper control over a boundary which is approximately 2,000 miles in length.

The question before us today revolves around the point of whether we will charge ahead regardless of international repercussions, and do as we please, literally defying the Government of Mexico, by telling it that we are setting up recruiting establishments on the other side of the border to entice workers to cross the border, in spite of the fact that the Mexican Government has said to its workers: "You shall not leave the country to take those jobs."

Mr. President, this is an unprecedented position for Congress to find itself in. At a time when we are asking other people to keep their agreements, and at a time when we ask that other nations be responsible for their actions, we cannot afford to take a position of irresponsibility.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield, so that I may ask a question of the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be happy to yield, provided I do not lose the floor. I ask unanimous consent that I may do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG. Has the Senator from Minnesota undertaken to determine the position of the State Department with regard to the pending joint resolution?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I may say to the Senator from Louisiana that the joint resolution came before us so fast that some of us have not had much time to study it, and I have had to read it on the run, so to speak, but I gather from what we have been able to find by way of evidence and from what Representative COOLEY has said—and I have read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the House proceedings what the Representative said—that Secretary of State Dulles did not even know about it when he was called with respect to it, at the time the Rules Committee of the House was considering the joint resolution, with respect to whether or not it should be put on the House Calendar. I wish to read to my distinguished friend what I quoted a few minutes ago. I read from what Representative COOLEY said yesterday on the floor of the House. He is speaking about his many visits with responsible officials of our Government. He said:

I did not stop with the White House, I did not stop with the Mexican Ambassador; I said before the Rules Committee that it was my belief that Secretary John Foster Dulles had never known anything about this resolution. I took it upon myself to call the Secretary of State and he frankly admitted that he did not know anything about it, but he assured me he would investigate immediately. The very next morning his assistant was in my office. I discussed the matter at length with him. I told him about my opposition, about my apprehension regarding the international aspects, and he said he would go back and reappraise it. The Mexican Ambassador went down to the State Department to see Mr. Morton and to discuss it. I did not stop there. I told the Rules Committee that this resolution would destroy all the good that had been accomplished by Milton Eisenhower's trip to South America. He went there on a friendly mission, and this thing is an unfriendly act.

I called Milton Eisenhower in Pennsylvania. He was surprised and amazed, and told me he would call Secretary Dulles the next day.

Whether the State Department, within the last week or 10 days, has come to a different opinion. I do not know, but at the time the question of whether the joint resolution should be placed on the House Calendar was under consideration, the State Department had no information about it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield, with the understanding that the Senator from New York does not lose the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to say, first of all, that Mr. Dulles has obviously had some additional problems to consider during the past few weeks, and might not have been informed on this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thoroughly agree.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I say that the joint resolution comes to the Senate, as it went to the House, with the approval of the administration, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Labor, and that the procedure we are following has the approval of the State Department.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield, with the same understanding?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Regardless of what Representative COOLEY undoubtedly in good faith told the House yesterday, the United States Employment Service told me about 3 hours ago that this proposed legislation is needed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am talking about the desirability of an agreement between the two Republics and about the method which is employed. There are those who say that plenty of labor is available in the United States, in view of the unemployment which now exists. We have had testimony and letters on this subject in other years. I read a moment ago a telegram from the archbishop of San Antonio, one of the distinguished churchmen of southwestern United States, who vigorously protested the action proposed to be taken. I also quoted from a letter from the archbishop to the President of the United States.

Mr. President, before I declare my intention with reference to a legislative procedure I wish to point out that the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Siciliano, who has been conducting some of the negotiations, had this to say on March 1:

Our main difficulty now is that we are having trouble in translating the agreement on principles into writing. We have reached an agreement on wages. We are going to set the wages, but to put this agreement in writing is our present difficulty. One thing they have backed away from finally is that they wanted to set the wages. We are willing to give them the right of appeal if they think the wages are too low. Our trouble is now the language difficulty in putting the agreement in writing.

Representative COOLEY pointed out that if this agreement is arrived at we will be back in the situation to which the senior Senator from Louisiana referred, with an agreement between the two Republics which will come up for further consideration. At the present time, that is not the situation.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now serve notice that it is my intention at the appropriate time, when the debate is concluded—I do not wish to shut off any debate—to move to refer the resolution to committee. I make that declaration of intention because I do not believe we are proceeding in a manner which is in the best interest of the international relations of our country, in the best interest of cordial relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, or in the best interest of reasonable and fair recruitment of foreign labor for purposes of employment in the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the debate has about run out, and since the distinguished Senator from Minnesota said he is ready to make a motion to refer House Joint Resolution 355, as amended, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum. First, I wish to say for the information of the Senate that I had hoped we would dispose of this measure today and proceed with the Hawaiian statehood bill tomorrow

and begin the debate on that measure. I expect to consult with the minority leader further, but if we can work things out satisfactorily, I hope we may be able to recess tomorrow night until Monday.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that House Joint Resolution 355, as amended, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to refer House Joint Resolution 355, as amended, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as one of the sponsors of the joint resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which is identical with the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives, I wish to defend the measure.

There is no agreement with the Government of Canada with respect to the importation of agricultural laborers to be employed seasonally on the farms of Maine, when Canadian laborers go there to dig potatoes. It has not been necessary to have such an agreement.

Neither would it have been necessary to have an agreement with the Government of Mexico, except that the Mexican Government, some years ago, changed its policy and decided that citizens of Mexico who lived along the border, and who had been accustomed to enter the United States, just as Canadians do, with a crossing card, after examination by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and a bond given for their return within a given period of time, should no longer be allowed to enter the United States. That was the old arrangement between the United States and Mexico, and it worked entirely satisfactorily.

But the Mexican Government, in its wisdom, decided that the Mexicans residing along the border had acquired an agricultural education, so to speak, by having worked on American farms, and had learned many of our methods of agriculture and that, therefore, they should not be allowed to continue to return to the United States. It was decided that the recruitment of Mexican laborers for work in the United States should be done a thousand miles south of the Mexican border, where other citizens of Mexico would be selected and allowed to enter the United States and to learn our methods of agriculture.

Under the changed circumstances, it was necessary to negotiate an agreement with Mexico, and under the agreement

the recruitment has been made at a great distance from the border.

The agreement which was made—and it was the only way by which the United States could procure farm labor from Mexico during the war—provided that anyone who came to the United States to work on a farm should receive the prevailing rate of wages in the United States. But, first, under the prior method of recruitment it was necessary to have a certification that there was no American labor available to do the work. The certification had to be made in advance by the Department of Labor for any kind of recruitment at the international border. But when it was established that for crops to be harvested in the United States there was a shortage of agricultural labor in this country, under those circumstances a sufficient number of persons to aid in the work during the harvesting season were admitted into the United States, but they were required to be returned to Mexico when their services were no longer needed, at the end of a limited period of time.

The labor agreement with Mexico expired at the end of last year. There was no reason why it should have expired. It should have been renegotiated and continued into this year, as it had been in prior years.

But Mexico imposed now conditions upon the use of Mexican labor in the United States. Mexico insisted that it should determine what wages Mexican workers were to obtain in the United States. The rule which had been applied—and it was a sound rule—was that the rate of compensation should be the prevailing rate in the area where the person worked. That is how the existing disagreement arose.

In my opinion, the prospect for a new agreement has become greatly improved. Why? Because the Mexican Government had notice that the House Committee on Rules had adopted a rule that the measure now before the Senate would be considered by the House of Representatives. When the Mexican Government learned that Congress proposed to act as it had acted before making any agreement, and as it had a perfect right to act, that Government then began to modify its demands, and the two Governments now are getting together. The United States Government has a perfect right to say who may come into the United States, how long he can stay, and under what conditions. We have insisted on that right for many years.

If this joint resolution is passed, if Mexico is ready to make an agreement, and if nothing remains to be done but to write the agreement, then the second provision of the joint resolution will never go into effect; there will be no necessity for it. The language is perfectly clear. The law now provides that arrangements for the importation of labor shall be "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)." It is proposed to strike out that language from the existing law and to insert, in lieu thereof, "(pursuant to arrangements between the

United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)."

That is the only change which is proposed to be made in existing law. It is simply common sense that those who are negotiating for the United States should be given some bargaining power. Without such bargaining power, what would happen? It could mean that there would be no agreement. Agricultural labor is needed on this side of the border. The Mexican knows that if he comes into the United States to work, he can get a job, so he becomes a wetback. The enactment of the joint resolution will prevent large numbers of wetbacks from coming into the United States.

Sufficient money has not been appropriated by Congress properly to enforce the immigration laws along the border to prevent wetbacks from entering this country. That is why they have poured into the country and have drifted even up to States in the North, as has been repeatedly said on this floor.

I wish to remind Senators opposing the resolution that on the floor of the Senate and in committee I have been as strong an advocate for the enforcement of the immigration laws as has been any other Senator. I have insisted that more money should be appropriated from year to year to the Department of Labor and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, so that they could have adequate personnel to regulate properly the ingress and egress of Mexican labor. I have thoroughly agreed and urged at all times that the United States Government should do everything it possibly can to enforce the law to prevent wetbacks from entering this country. A failure to pass this joint resolution and a failure to reach an agreement with the Government of Mexico will mean more and more wetbacks. If Senators favor having more wetbacks, then let them defeat the joint resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I desire to make a short rejoinder to the remarks of the Senator from Arizona. No Senator has been more determined in his efforts to obtain adequate appropriations for the proper enforcement of the immigration laws than has the distinguished Senator from Arizona. I am deeply indebted to him. I recognize the merit of his argument about the importance of regularized, standardized procedures of recruitment. Certainly I am not adverse to them. I wish to make that point clear. My feeling is based primarily on the manner in which we are now approaching and moving into this labor-recruitment program.

Mr. VOYTS, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, made a very pertinent statement yesterday in the House of Representatives following the vote, under the caption "Explanation of Vote." I should like to read it for the benefit of my colleagues. I am sure they have studied the RECORD of yesterday, but there are times when we glance at it rather quickly.

Mr. VORYS said:

Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill which creates a new way of recruiting foreigners to work in the United States at a time of increasing unemployment here. The present law at least requires agreement with Mexico. This bill eliminates this limitation. I would not like to see organized Government recruiting of Americans by Canada or Mexico for any purpose just across our borders. I am concerned to see that this policy of bringing in Mexicans and others to do American stoop-labor which was originally a war emergency measure is becoming a fixed part of our economy, and in this bill is being broadened. Under our present system, the Government spends money to bring in foreigners to help raise crops like cotton, then buys the cotton, and then pays unemployment insurance to American workers. It is said that Americans are unwilling to do this work. If we spent money organizing and recruiting and transporting Americans, I believe we could get the numbers to raise the crops we really need. Instead, we seem to have drifted into a situation where certain segments of our agriculture are developing vested rights in foreign labor. I admit the problem is complex, but I do not believe we help to solve it by extending this recruiting system, regardless of the consent of a neighboring friendly country, at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Minnesota will admit, will he not, that the Member of the House whom he has quoted failed to explain that no Mexican labor can be imported, under any agreement with Mexico, unless there is a certification by the Department of Labor that American labor cannot be found to do the work?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct. Again I am not arguing about the details of the agreement. I wish to assure the Senator from Arizona of that. Some 2 or 3 years ago this question was argued on the floor of the Senate, with some of us holding different views. I am sure that if it were not for the pressing conditions in terms of the need of workers in some of the crop areas of the State which the Senator in part represents—and I sympathize with the problem of the farmers there—he would feel, as I feel, that the best way to approach this question is by an agreement with the Mexican Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think that is the best method of approach. I doubt if the Member of the House quoted by the Senator from Minnesota realized that we got along very, very well for many years and obtained the agricultural labor that was needed in the regular way, without any agreement with Mexico. The only reason why there is an agreement is the insistence of the Mexican Government, in the exercise of its paternal care, that the recruitment take place somewhere else than at the border. To accomplish that objective, the Mexican Government insisted on not allowing Mexican workers who were to come into this country to be recruited at the border, as had been customary in the past. When laborers went to the border seeking to obtain employment in the United States, there had to be a certificate from the Department of Labor that there was employment available to them. Then there had to be

somebody, usually one who represented an agricultural organization, who would put up a bond for the laborer, which would require his return to Mexico within a certain period of time. It was also agreed that the wage which he would be paid would be the prevailing wage. All those arrangements were handled expeditiously and without difficulty until Mexico insisted that there be an arrangement of this kind. Canada has not insisted on such a provision; we get along very well with Canada, and Canadians cross the border to help American farmers with their crops at harvest time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What the Senator has said is true so far as wages are concerned. There was a different situation during the war years. The Mexican Government made no protest during the war years, but it has protested now. It has insisted that it be treated as a sovereign state. It has made it clear that it does not like it when we establish recruitment centers at the border which entice Mexican laborers to come into our country against the will of the Mexican Government. They have made their opposition clear.

If the Canadian Government established a recruitment center at the border across from one of the Northern States, and our Government stated we did not want American citizens to go to Canada because we had not been able to come to an agreement with Canada as to the standards which would prevail for their labor, our Government would be very angry with the Canadian Government for defying our will and wish. We have before us a tense international situation which will be aggravated.

I further say that if the United States Government in some areas spent as much time trying to recruit American nationals, Mexican-Americans, and others who are without work, as it does in trying to recruit Mexican laborers, we should be meeting much of the employment problem. That is another issue within itself.

One of the reasons why Mexican labor is imported is that Mexican labor can be hired at a rate which is lower than the wages established for American labor.

The Senator may say, in reply, that the prevailing wage is paid to Mexican laborers, but the prevailing wage is a very difficult thing to ascertain. We held hearings on how the prevailing wage was arrived at, and learned that the prevailing wage is what the growers are accustomed to pay. It is not the minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. We discovered that the prevailing wage would run as low as 55 cents and 60 cents an hour. No American can live on such a wage rate, and no American should be required to do so.

What we are really confronted with is an unorthodox procedure. We have established relationships with Mexico. We are asking our Government to complete an agreement. There is no evidence that it will be completed.

I am proud of the Mexican Government. At long last it is standing up for its people. We have become too accustomed to using Mexico for our own pur-

poses. We have exploited her oil resources, and now we are attempting to exploit her people. Thank God that the Republic of Mexico at long last has said, "Mexicans are going to be treated like human beings, and Mexico is going to be treated like a sovereign government."

I say three cheers for Mexico. I am glad the Mexican Government is asserting itself in connection with this unusual practice of trying to recruit Mexican workers in defiance of the law and will of Mexico.

Now I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I merely wished to make a very brief comment. The Senator from Minnesota seems to approve of the arbitrary action taken by the Mexican Government which limits its nationals in their ability to come to the United States. The Senator from Minnesota states that we would resent action taken by Canada to recruit American workers. I should like to know what American worker would allow his Government to tell him whether he could go to Canada in order to get a job. The comparison shows the difference between the kind of free Government we have and the kind of paternal Government Mexico has, when that Government has the power to tell its nationals whether or not they can go to the United States to find employment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should not have become engaged in this argument, because I am now speaking to the most distinguished statesman in the Senate and one of my dearest friends, and one of the ablest men who has ever come to this body. As the Senator knows—and he knows more than he is saying now—what the Mexican Government is trying to do is to give its own nationals a better deal. He knows that the Mexican Government in the agreement of 1951 compelled our Government to provide better standards for labor, transportation, and so forth, and for a bond to be provided which would assure the return of the worker to Mexico. The Mexican Government wants to have its workers recruited from all over Mexico. The Mexican Government does not want workers recruited only from the border. One of the reasons why Mexico wanted recruitment in Mexico to be below the Mexican border was to enable workers from the southern provinces of Mexico to go to the United States as laborers, and not have mass migration of their people crowding at the gates of the border, as is now occurring.

Mr. President, in this instance if the need for agricultural labor is so great that we should shunt aside the wishes of a friendly republic, then the situation is indeed critical. Either there is unemployment in the United States or there is not unemployment in the United States. I have heard some of my colleagues say that unemployment to the extent of 3,200,000 persons exists in the United States. Certainly there is unemployment in the Southwest—in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. When American citizens are unemployed, it does not seem to me to be wise to begin importing workers from outside the continental limits of our Na-

tion, in order to permit such workers to take jobs in the United States.

Mr. President, what is the issue? American workers seek 75 cents an hour or \$1 an hour, whereas the Mexican workers will labor for 50 or 60 cents an hour. We do not help meet the needs of our own people if we permit the entry of Mexican workers who are willing to labor at such low wages.

It seems to me that we should first consider the employment situation among the people of the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I sponsored the original Mexican labor law when it was considered in the Senate several years ago. I am sure that many Members of the Senate voted for that measure in the hope that it would assist in stamping out the wetback evil. I have no doubt that under the present law we would be well on the way in attaining that goal, if only the Government of Mexico had cooperated. We were rendered little or no assistance by Mexico. The burden remained on our shoulders. Because of the lack of cooperation on the part of Mexico we find that at this time more wetbacks than ever before have entered the United States.

It is my understanding that under Mexican law, Mexico can prefer charges against all wetbacks that are captured in our country and returned to our neighbor to the south. We have captured and returned hundreds of thousands of wetbacks and no effort was made to punish them as provided by the laws of Mexico. It was my understanding that when the last agreement was made between us and Mexico that the Mexicans would place more men on the border to patrol it, also that severe penalties would be imposed by Mexico on those wetbacks captured and returned by us, but none of that came to pass.

Under the present law, it is of course necessary that an agreement be entered into between our Government and the Mexican Government which would permit Mexicans who entered our country legally to work here for a fixed period of time. I know, of my own knowledge, that for the past 7 or 8 months every effort has been made by our Government to obtain an agreement with Mexico, but all to no avail. Mexico is demanding certain stipulations in the agreement that are not acceptable and should not be accepted by our Government.

The purpose of the amendment as I understand it, is to permit the consummation of agreements with Mexican laborers, without the consent of the Mexican Government. That I believe is wrong. It will create bad feelings between us and Mexico. It would make the Labor Department of our Government an employment agency charged with the obligation of contracting with Mexican nationals to work in our fields. It is my belief that the law should be repealed, if it does not accomplish its purpose. It may be that if such a course were pursued the Mexican Government could be made to see the light and it could be prevailed upon to be more cooperative in our efforts to stamp out the

wetback menace. So far as I am concerned, I am opposed to the pending joint resolution. I voted against reporting the companion Senate joint resolution to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] that House Joint Resolution 355, as amended, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, again I ask for the yeas and nays on this question, and I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to refer House Joint Resolution 355, as amended, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. LEHMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Senate. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent on official business. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "nay."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is absent by leave of the Senate, attending the sessions of the 10th Inter-American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela, as a congressional adviser on the United States delegation.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] is absent on official business as a member of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Senate.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—59

Aiken	Goldwater	Millikin
Barrett	Griswold	Mundt
Beall	Hayden	Payne
Bennett	Hendrickson	Potter
Bush	Hickenlooper	Purtell
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Robertson
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Russell
Byrd	Hunt	Saltonstall
Carlson	Ives	Schoeppel
Case	Jenner	Smathers
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Knowland	Stennis
Dirksen	Kuchel	Thye
Duff	Langer	Upton
Dworshak	Lennon	Watkins
Eastland	Malone	Wiley
Ferguson	Martin	Williams
Flanders	McCarthy	Young
George	McClellan	

NAYS—22

Burke	Jackson	Mansfield
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Maybank
Ellender	Kefauver	Monroney
Fear	Kennedy	Murray
Fulbright	Kilgore	Neely
Gore	Lehman	Pastore
Hill	Long	
Humphrey	Magnuson	

NOT VOTING—15

Anderson	Douglas	McCarran
Brieker	Gillette	Morse
Bridges	Green	Sparkman
Capehart	Hennings	Symington
Chavez	Kerr	Welker

So the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 355) was passed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 121 is indefinitely postponed.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, after Senators have made routine insertions in the Record I shall move that the Senate recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow. There will be no further voting this evening.

LOANS TO PUBLIC AGENCIES— AMENDMENT TO SECTION 108 OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION LIQUIDATION ACT

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, last year, at the time the Senate was debating the liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the establishment of a Small Business Administration, several of us were concerned about that legislation.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in effect Federal aid to small business has certainly been liquidated by not making loans in sufficient number.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, at the time of the debate several of us were concerned about the fact that no Government agency was designated in the proposed legislation to make public agency loans. During the course of the debate, the able Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the able Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who had been chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, brought up the question, along with the junior Senator from Florida and several other Senators. The result of the colloquy which ensued was that the then chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], agreed to an amendment which provided that \$25 million would be allocated to the Small Business Administration, and that the Small Business Administration would have the right to make community loans. It was pointed out and demonstrated that there were many communities which had no place to go in order to borrow money to build public waterworks, sewerage systems, and projects of that nature.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Members on the other side of the aisle agreed thoroughly with the amendment.

Mr. SMATHERS. That is correct. The amendment was agreed to. It went to conference, and the conference committee changed the amendment which had been agreed to. The conference bill contained what is known as section 108, which provided that an agency of the Government would be authorized to have \$25 million, which agency could make public works loans to various communities. That was in the conference report, and it is now the law of the land.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was passed last July.

Mr. SMATHERS. It was in July, I believe.

Mr. MAYBANK. But the President has never designated any agency to make public-agency loans. Of course, the Bureau of the Budget has done nothing about asking for an appropriation for the program. Small-business assistance has dwindled until today there is practically no small-business Federal aid. The people of America know that. The Senator from Florida is speaking the truth.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator from South Carolina. There is no

doubt about the fact that today there is no place where municipalities can go to borrow money for waterworks, sewerage systems, and projects of that nature.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield further?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is there any place for small business to go?

Mr. SMATHERS. So far as I know, the Small Business Administration has been activated in name only.

The President of the United States was, in effect, directed by the Congress, insofar as it is possible for Congress to direct the President, to designate an agency. Since that time persons have come from my State representing certain cities which want to obtain loans, in one instance, to construct a sewerage system, and in another instance, to construct a wharf. They cannot borrow the necessary funds at any of the private lending agencies, and contaminated water is of necessity being consumed in some localities.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am happy to hear the junior Senator from Florida bring this issue to the attention of the Senate, and I trust, through this medium, to the attention of the President, because it was clearly understood at the time the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] offered his amendment that it was vitally important that the particular function of assisting municipalities to construct improved waterworks and other such facilities be maintained as an active function of the Government.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, and that the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3066) to amend section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK, was received, read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (62 Stat. 262) is amended as follows:

(a) Strike out from subsection (a) thereof the words "the President, through such officer or agency of the Government (other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) as he may designate" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Housing and Home Finance Administrator."

(b) Strike out all of subsection (b) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) For the purposes of this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to obtain from a revolving fund hereby established in the Treasury of the United States not to exceed a total of \$50 million outstanding at any one time. For this purpose there is hereby appropriated to said revolving fund in the Treasury the amount of \$50 million. Advances from

the revolving fund shall be made to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator upon his request. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall pay into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, at the close of each fiscal year, interest on the amount of advances outstanding, at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average rate on outstanding interest-bearing marketable public-debt obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. As the Housing and Home Finance Administrator repays principal sums advanced from the revolving fund pursuant to this section, such repayments shall be made to the revolving fund."

(c) Strike out from subsection (c) thereof the words "officer or agency designated by the President" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Housing and Home Finance Administrator."

(d) Strike out from subsection (d) thereof the figures "1955" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "1957."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill which I have prepared be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAYBANK

At the time this body was debating the bill which has become the RFC Liquidation Act, it wisely amended it to provide authority for the Federal Government to make loans to public agencies, such as States, counties, and municipalities. These loans could be made to finance public projects when the borrower could not obtain the money elsewhere on reasonable terms.

This power had been vested in the RFC for many years. Not one criticism was ever heard of this part of the RFC program. Overall it made profit for the Federal Government, while it financed the construction of many worthy civic projects.

When the bill liquidating the RFC went to conference between the two Houses of the Congress, the substance of the Senate amendment authorizing a loan program for public agencies was kept in the bill.

However, the conferees decided to leave it to the President to designate some agency other than the RFC to administer the program, since the liquidation of that agency made it necessary to transfer to other agencies several of the programs being handled by RFC.

The RFC Liquidation Act became law on July 30, 1953. More than 8 months have passed since that date. However, during that long period, no agency has been designated to handle the public agency loan program. Neither has any appropriation been requested from the Congress to establish the \$25 million revolving fund authorized for this program.

I have heard only two excuses given for not putting into effect the public agency program authorized by the Congress.

First, it was stated there were funds available for these loans from private sources. I have only one comment on that reason. If funds are available from private sources on reasonable terms, then under the terms of the law as passed, not a single dollar can be loaned by the Federal Government. By its terms, the act provides only for those public bodies that cannot obtain financing for public projects from private sources on reasonable terms. Since September 28, 1953, the date when RFC authority to make such loans ended, States, counties, cities, and towns have had no Federal agency to which they can turn for financial aid in building

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of March 4, 1954
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CONTENTS

Adjournment.....20	Health.....33	Research.....24
Agricultural Foreign Service.....35	Incentive awards.....10	Road authorizations...3,27
Appropriations 1,7,16,23,37	Labor, farm.....2	REA.....12
Coffee.....1	Lands, mineral.....29	Soil conservation....6,25
Cotton.....8	reclamation.....6	Statehood.....18,26
Dairy products...12,34,36	Legislative program..11,20	Statistics.....1,8
Dual compensation.....10	Marketing.....31	Sugar agreement.....13
Economic advisers.....10	Personnel.....10,21,35	Surplus food...14,22,31,32
Electrification.....12	Prices, support 4,12,34,36,38	Taxation.....5
Extension Service.12,24,25	Production payments....12	Tobacco allotments.....15
Forests and Forestry 1,3,12,16,23,30	Property.....39	Transportation.....17
Grains.....12,36	Purchasing.....9	Treaties.....19
	Reports.....12	Water resources.....28
		Wool.....12

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, agreeing to increase for forest highways. House completed congressional action on Mexican farm labor measure. House and Senate completed congressional action on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House committees reported bill to reduce excise taxes and road authorization bill. Senate committee reported wool price supports bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to improve marketing facilities for perishables. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of 90% price supports. Sen. Humphrey criticized reduction in dairy price supports. Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary submitted misleading figures on price-support costs; Sen. Aiken defended Secretary on this. Sen. Gillette inserted and discussed correspondence with USDA and other agencies on distributing surplus food to aged and needy.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 2538-64). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Coon to increase by \$5,000,000 the amount for forest highways (pp. 2538-43). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Sullivan to provide "10,000 ^{thousand} shall be used to "renew the compilation of statistics on stocks of coffee on hand" (pp. 2543-4).
2. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 355, to continue the Mexican farm labor program in the absence of an agreement with Mexico (p. 2564). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8127, to authorize appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (H. Rept. 1308)(p. 2580).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of continuation of the support of storable commodities at 90% of parity (pp. 2577-8).
5. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8224, to reduce excise taxes (H. Rept. 1307)(p. 2564).

6. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7057, to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1305) (p. 2580).
7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7996 (pp. 2564, 2517-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. STATISTICS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish cotton statistics; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2580). The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2348, to repeal the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish redcedar shingles statistics (p. D235).
9. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 24, to permit review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (three related bills were tabled, H. R. 1839, H. R. 3634, and H. R. 6946) (p. D234).
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7774, to establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to Federal employees. This bill consolidates all presently existing incentive awards programs, places all Federal employees thereunder, and permits the granting of an individual award up to \$25,000. Awards in excess of \$25,000 may be granted by the President, in conjunction with departmental awards (p. D235).
Subcommittees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee were appointed to study H. R. 5718 and H. R. 5703; to limit the period for collection by the U.S. of compensation received by employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (Rep. St. George, chrm.); and H. R. 6790, providing that the rate of pay for the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers shall be \$17,500 annually (Rep. Harden, chrm.) (p. D235).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for Fri., Mar. 5 as stated in the "Daily Digest": "The House will vote on passage of" the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for 1955, and will consider bills to increase CCC's borrowing power and authorize cooperation with states, etc., in watershed development (p. D233).

SENATE

12. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2911, to provide for a special wool price support program through direct payments, loans, etc. (S. Rept. 1044) (p. 2482).
Sen. Humphrey strongly criticized Secretary Benson's reduction of dairy price supports and inserted newspaper articles and other communications opposing the Secretary's action (pp. 2494-8).
Sens. Ellender and Humphrey claimed Secretary Benson submitted misleading figures to Congress on the costs of the price support programs which Sen. Humphrey said "indicated a loss...of \$16 billion, when, as a matter of fact, the losses sustained...amounted to...a little more than \$1 billion." Sen. Ellender also criticized the discrepancy in the REA operations cost figures submitted by the Secretary and those contained in REA's annual report to Congress (pp. 2498-501).

eral, Mr. Brownell, is incompetent or inept?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think neither. I think a predecessor of Mr. Brownell had a young man in the Attorney General's Office who came out to California and attempted to establish what he designated as the "paramount right" of the United States to all water and to bypass State water laws for the first time in the history of California water litigation, and if that were asserted and maintained, every State in the United States would have an interest in this suit as well as the State of California.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. UTT] in whose district the property lies.

Mr. UTT. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. I just want to say to the Members of this Committee that the suit has been divided. The suit on the Santa Margarita Water Co. has already been tried. It is now in the Supreme Court of the United States in the Ninth Circuit Court and there are 22 assignments of error. It is improper to continue the suit in the district court until those matters have been disposed of, because there have been 22 assignments of error based on the fact that the court did not follow the California water law. They made a decision which flies in the face of our concept of basic California water law, and the suit should not go on. The rights of the Government are not prejudiced because of the fact that they are maintained intact so long as the suit exists, and the riparian rights are in order. There is no shortage of water so far as military use is concerned. There is simply a shortage of water for the tax-free land of tenants and the Santa Margarita ranch.

(Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I chaired the subcommittee that held the hearings, both here in Washington and in California, on the Fallbrook matter.

Here are the facts: The Justice Department started a lawsuit against 12,000 small farmers, lot owners, and business people in the Fallbrook area. Because of the hardship of that lawsuit on thousands of little people, we tried to get the Justice Department to hold off the serving of summons until we could work out a settlement here in the Congress. We did work out legislation which passed this House without even a rollcall. That bill is pending in the Senate. But the Justice Department would not hold up its legal proceedings to let Congress settle the matter, or listen to Congress. The Justice Department was going to proceed, break the small landowners with the cost of this lawsuit, force them to the wall, and confront everybody with a fait accompli. These thousands of small landowners could not afford to fight for justice—the cost would force them to throw in the sponge. That situation called for action by the political agency of our Government—the Congress, and we took action to achieve justice by other means—legislation.

How do we prevent a great agency of this Government from using its financial and other resources arbitrarily to crush the common citizen? The way to do it is cut off their money. That is exactly what we have done, and that is the effect of the provision the amendment seeks to strike out of the bill. The provision simply holds the legal case in status quo until the pending bill is acted on by the Senate, one way or the other. If you believe the Congress has the right and the good sense to do justice between the people of Fallbrook and the Federal agencies involved at Camp Pendleton, then vote this amendment down.

This is a situation in which the legal remedy is not adequate. The rights involved, except those of the local people, are rights of the Federal Government, and the property of the Federal Government. The Congress—not the Federal courts—is primarily responsible to the people of this country for the rights and property of this Government. We have the right, and the responsibility, to arrogate to ourselves decisions relating to those rights and that property, where we think the circumstances warrant—and remove the matter from the strict legalisms of the courts. We have chosen to do that previously in this particular case. We should continue the prohibition against this lawsuit in the confidence that we will make the right decision here in respect to the rights and property of the Federal Government in the Fallbrook case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 17, noes, 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

(Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin) was granted permission to insert his remarks at that point in the RECORD pertaining to the Busbey amendment.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, as one Member I must vigorously protest the sharp cut made in the appropriation for the United States Information Agency, over \$13 million under the budget estimate. At a time when it is estimated that the Communists are spending the equivalent of \$1,500,000,000 in this very field and when we are locked in a mortal struggle with them in Europe, Asia, and the Americas it seems inconceivable that we would not go all out in our own education and information program. All the arguments which have heretofore been made against this agency have now been answered. It has a directive from no less than the National Security Council, it is magnificently staffed, it has trimmed its employees by one-third, its scripts and presentation are hard hitting, factual and direct. Now that the agency has been reorganized and consolidated answering all the complaints of before, we must back it in a full program. This is an essential third of the fight against communism, the other two parts being military and economic. To say that the amount granted is the same as last year is not an answer because last year the program was in reorganization and was still being held down as a

changeover from the previous administration and in view of a major move from New York to Washington and other factors. I recognize the situation before the House and shall do all I can to get this amount materially increased in the other body and in conference.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8067) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Clevenger amendment with regard to payments to air carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the other amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLEVINGER: On page 30, line 80, strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 104, noes 23.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with an agreement made with the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my point of order at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the vote be postponed until tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the gentleman from New York was seeking to withdraw the point of no quorum. If we agree to that I shall then ask unani-

mous consent that the vote go over until tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. And couple with the request that the first order of business tomorrow shall be the rollcall on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot make any agreement as to the rollcall tomorrow; the House will determine that tomorrow.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Can we submit the consent request now that the rollcall be had tomorrow?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Might I at this point assure the gentleman from New York that on our side we will see to it under the circumstances that the roll is called tomorrow if that is what he wants.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman very much; that is exactly what I want.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of no quorum?

Mr. ROONEY. If that is the proper thing to do.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to know if the gentleman withdraws it or not.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the measure before us go over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL, MEDICAL, AND NURSING EXPENSES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 456.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such amounts as may be necessary to defray hospital, medical, and nursing expenses in the treatment of injuries incurred in the House of Representatives by its Members during the session of the House on March 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I am not going to, will the gentleman from Indiana explain the resolution?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleague from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], a very close friend of one of our colleagues who was injured the other day.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for payment out of the contingent fund of the House of the necessary medical and hospital expenses for our five colleagues who were so tragically wounded on the House floor the other day. They were here on duty in the

House of Representatives. It seems to me and to everyone with whom I have discussed this matter it is only fair and right that the hospital and medical expenses which they are incurring in the treatment of their wounds be borne out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a rising vote.

The question was taken, the Members rising.

The SPEAKER. One hundred and ninety-four have voted in the affirmative, none in the negative.

So the resolution was agreed to unanimously, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCISE TAXES

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill (H. R. 8224) to reduce excise taxes and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1307), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I do not see the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] presently on the floor, but I am sure he would want to ask unanimous consent that the minority views be filed also, and I submit that in the form of a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who made remarks in the Committee of the Whole today be given the privilege of revising and extending their remarks and including extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7996) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 3, 1954.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the House made some brave retrenchments in this bill and cut the estimates something like \$2,200,000. Out of the \$27,942,616 requested the House sent only \$25,785,707 to the Senate.

But the conference report now under consideration here carries \$27,517,616, reducing the saving to a little over \$400,000 instead of the \$2,200,000 favored by the House.

At this rate it will be a long road to a balanced budget and a reduction in the national debt.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 355) amending the act approved July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119, 7 U. S. C. 1461-1468), as amended, relating to the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 3, strike out all after "the" down to and including "1461-1468" in line 5, and insert "Agricultural Act of 1949."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE SEIZURE AND FORCED INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 438 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the second paragraph of House Resolution 346 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of (1) the seizure and forced 'incorporation' of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and 'incorporation'; and (2) the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in all other areas controlled,

Public Law 309 - 83d Congress
Chapter 98 - 2d Session
H. J. Res. 355

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 68 Stat. 28.

Amending title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 501 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking out the parenthetical clause "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico)" and inserting in lieu hereof "(pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements)".
Mexican agricultural workers.
65 Stat. 119.
7 USC 1461.

Approved March 16, 1954.

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